New-York Daily Times.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO MILITARY OFFICERS IN KANSAS.

Message from the President, and Accompanying Documents.

[illegible]

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Aug. 4, 1856.

To the Senate of the United States:

[illegible] communication herewith a report of the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of the Senate, calling for information in relation to instructions "issued to any military officer in command in Kansas to disperse any unarmed meeting of the people of that Territory, or to prevent, by military power, any assemblage of the people of that Territory," has been duly considered.

In reply thereto, I have the honor to inform you that no such orders as those referred to therein have been issued from this Department.

The accompanying papers contain the only orders or instructions in relation to this matter from the War Department to the commanding officers of the military force in Kansas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF'N DAVIS, Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1856.

SIR: The President has, by proclamation, warned all persons combined for insurrection or invasive aggression against the organized Government of the Territory of Kansas, or associated to resist the due execution of the laws therein, to abstain from such revolutionary and lawless proceedings; and has commanded them to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, on pain of being resisted by his whole constitutional power. If, therefore, the Governor of the Territory, finding the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and the powers vested in the United States marshals, inadequate for the suppression of insurrectionary combinations or armed resistance to the execution of the law, should make requisition upon you to furnish a military force to aid him in the performance of that official duty, you are hereby directed to employ for that purpose such part of your command as may, in your judgment, consistently be detached from their ordinary duty.

In executing this delicate function of the military power of the United States, you will exercise much caution to avoid, if possible, collision with even insurgent citizens, and will endeavor to suppress resistance to the laws and constituted authorities by that moral force which, happily, in our country, is ordinarily sufficient to secure respect to the laws of the land, and the regularly constituted authorities of the Government. You will use a sound discretion as to the moment at which the further employment of the military force may be discontinued, and avail yourself of the first opportunity to return with your command to the more grateful and peculiar service of the soldier—that of common defence.

For your guidance in the premises, you are referred to the acts of Feb. 28, 1795, and March 3, 1807, (see Military Laws, pages 101 and 123,) and to the proclamation of the President, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

Should you need further or more specific instructions, or should, in the progress of events, doubts arise in your mind as to the course which it may be proper for you to pursue, you will communicate directly with this Department, stating the points upon which you wish to be informed.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JEFF'N DAVIS, Secretary of War.

Col. E. V. SUMNER, United States Army, commanding Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. Col. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, United States Army, commanding Fort Riley, K. T.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 26, 1856.

SIR: Your communication of the 8th instant, asking for your government the views of the Department in relation to the course which should be pursued towards all armed bodies coming into the Territory of Kansas, either from Missouri or from a distance north or south, whatever may be their professed objects, has been received and submitted to the Secretary of War, by whom I am directed to say, in reply to the question as to where the men may come from, or whether armed or unarmed, is not one for the inquiry or consideration of the commanding officer. It is only when an armed resistance is offered to the laws and against the peace and quiet of the Territory, and when, under such circumstances, a requisition for military force is made upon the commanding officer by the authority specified in his instructions, that he is empowered to act.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

Colonel E. V. SUMNER, First Cavalry, commanding, &c., Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY, FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 12, 1856.

COLONEL: I have just returned from Lecompton. Great excitement is prevailing in the country at this moment in consequence of the Marshal and Sheriff summoning large posses, without reference to the Governor, as they say to maintain the law. I said to the Governor officially that I would arrest and hold subject to the orders of the civil authorities any men in the Territory against whom writs were issued; and further, that in order to preserve the peace of the country, I would place my entire regiment immediately at any point he might designate.

The Governor is evidently desirous of availing himself of the regular troops as the only means of preserving peace, but he does not think proper to assume the responsibility of controlling them under civil officers by taking it upon himself to decide what kind of posse they shall use, and consequently they are made up of partisans, and if they do not bring about a serious collision it will be because both parties have a wholesome fear of each other.

I inclose an application from the people of Lawrence, which I sent, of course, to the Governor, with the accompanying letter.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER, Col. First Cavalry Commanding.

Col. S. COOPER, Adjutant General U. S. A.

NEAR LAWRENCE, May 12, 1856.

GOVERNOR: The inclosed paper was presented to me last night, the Committee stating that they had heard I had authority to act in these matters. I told them they had been misinformed; that it was left for you to decide when the troops should come out, and if they had any application to make it should be made to you, which they said they should do immediately.

I fully understand the difficulties of your position at this critical moment, and I am anxious to aid you to the full extent of my power and ability. I am impressed with the belief that a large and commanding force, placed midway between this and Lecompton, would have great moral effect in repressing these disturbances.

Your, Governor, with much respect,

Your obedient servant, E. V. SUMNER, Colonel First Cavalry, Commanding.

His Excellency W. SHANNON.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 12, 1856.

[illegible]

SIR: We have to submit for your consideration the following report of a meeting of citizens of this place, holden at seven o'clock this evening:

Whereas, We have the most reliable information from every section of the Territory that armed bands of men are forming, and that several hundreds are now encamped within a few miles of this town, who make most violent threats of the destruction of the town and its inhabitants; therefore,

Resolved, That Messrs. TOPLIFF, HUTCHINSON and ROBERTS, constitute a Committee to wait on Colonel SUMNER, Commander of the First Regiment of United States Cavalry, and inform him of our imminent danger, and respectfully ask of him such protection as he may be able to extend to us consistent with the authority in him vested.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. W. TOPLIFF.

W. G. ROBERTS.

[illegible]

[A true copy.] R. RANSOM, JR., Lieutenant and Adjutant First Cavalry.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 12, 1856.

[Official.] R. RANSOM, JR., Lieutenant and Adjutant First Cavalry.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 23, 1856.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th inst., this day submitted to me by the Adjutant-General, has been read, with its inclosures.

You have justly construed your instructions, and your course is approved. The zeal manifested by you to preserve order, and prevent civil strife between our fellow-citizens in Kansas receives full commendation; but you have properly refused to interpose the military power of the United States, except under the circumstances and conditions contemplated in your instructions, authorized by the laws of the United States, and warranted by the genius of our political institutions. It will be equally within your province to maintain the supremacy of the law and the duly authorized Government of the Territory, from whatever source they may be assailed, whenever the Government shall require your aid in the manner specified in your instructions. And for the great purpose which justifies the employment of military force, it matters not whether the subversion of the law arises from a denial of the existence of the Government, or whether it proceed from a lawless disregard of the right to protection of persons and property for the security of which the Government was ordained and established.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

Colonel E. V. SUMNER, Commanding First Regiment Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 21, 1856.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th inst., reporting your return to Fort Leavenworth, and the measures adopted by you, under the Proclamation of the acting Governor of Kansas Territory, dated July 4, 1856, has been received and laid before the Secretary of War, by whom it has been returned to this office with the following indorsement, which is communicated to you for your information and government:

"The communication of Col. SUMNER, and the proclamation inclosed, indicate that circumstances not disclosed in previous reports, existed to justify him in employing the military force to disperse the assembly at Topeka. Though thus indicated it is not yet made fully to appear that the case was one in which, by his instructions, he was authorized to act, viz: That the Governor had found the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the powers vested in the United States Marshal inadequate to effect the purpose which was accomplished by the employment of the troops of the United States.

"Col. SUMNER will be called upon to communicate upon this point.

JEFF'N DAVIS, Secretary of War.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1856."

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

To Colonel E. V. SUMNER, First Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—3 Hanover-st. and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Iowa Election—The Army Appropriation Bill in the Senate—Extravagance and Waste on the Capitol Extension.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

A dispatch received by Speaker BANKS from FITZ HENRY WARREN, this afternoon, says that the Republicans have certainly carried the Iowa State, Congressional and Legislative tickets.

The debate in the Senate to-day on the Army Appropriation bill was able, earnest, and sometimes acrimonious. The friends of Mr. SHERMAN'S House amendment, forbidding the use of the Army to oppress Kansas, certainly had the best of the argument. FESSENDEN and DOUGLAS had some sparring, in which the latter was badly worsted. SEWARD'S, WADE'S, TRUMBULL'S and FESSENDEN'S speeches were all eloquent and effective.

Mr. BALL'S exposure in the House, to-day, of the extravagance and waste in the construction of the Capitol extension, will undoubtedly put an end to military superintendence of public civil works. S.

The Central American Question—The New Minister to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

It is believed in official quarters that all questions at issue relative to Central America will soon be in train of settlement. Mr. DALLAS now has full power to treat with Great Britain.

Mr. FORSYTH, the newly appointed Minister to Mexico, leaves for that country on the 1st of September.

Two New Land Districts in Minnesota Territory.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Two new Land Districts have just been created by law for Minnesota, embracing all the region between Lake Superior and the Missouri River on the east and west boundaries of the Territory, and between the Canada line, and an east and west line through a point about six or eight miles north of the mouth of the Crow Wing River, corresponding to the line which divides townships No. 45 and 46, north fourth meridian.

The act provides an appropriation of $40,000 for new surveys. Proper instructions have already been issued by the General Land Office for extensive surveying operations north of Lake Superior, and in the valleys of the Crow Wing and Mississippi Rivers, where the Indian title has been extinguished and the white settlements are said to be rapidly extending.

This is an important movement as connected with the commerce of the Lakes and the general resources of the country, since the facilities of communication now enjoyed through the Lakes and various lines of railroad are such as to afford ample outlets between this once remote region and the Atlantic cities.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

COMMERCIAL AGENT TO HONDURAS.

On motion of Mr. WELLER, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for any correspondence relative to the refusal of Honduras to receive a commercial agent from this Government.

AMERICAN CONSULATE AT LOO-CHOO.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate any information he may have and his opinion on the expediency of establishing an American Consulate at the Loo-Choo Islands.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then took up the Army Appropriation bill, which was reported from the Finance Committee, with an amendment striking out Mr. SHERMAN'S proviso, offered in the House, "That no part of the military force of the United States shall be employed to aid in the enforcement of the alleged laws of the Legislative Assembly, convened at Shawnee Mission, until Congress declares whether these laws were passed by the Legislature chosen in conformity with the organic law, and until Congress so declares, that it shall be the duty of the President to use the military forces to preserve peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasions, and protect the persons and property of the citizens of the Territory on the highways of Missouri and elsewhere, against unlawful search and seizure, and that the President disarm the present militia, recall all United States arms, and prevent armed men from going into the Territory to disturb the public peace, or aid in the execution of [illegible]."

Mr. HUNTER said, the proviso was [illegible] if for no other reason should be rejected, but for the House to insert such a proposition and insist upon it, to stop the wheels of Government, was not only factious but revolutionary.

Mr. WILSON said if the bill failed to pass the responsibility would rest on the Senate and not on the House, which had made a thorough examination of the affairs of Kansas and ascertained there had been a violation of the organic law and a trampling down of the rights of the people. The House, he said, had acted with intelligence and patriotism.

Mr. WADE maintained that the invaders made unjust and tyrannical laws, to which no citizen ought to submit. PIERCE, the traitor, now sits in the Executive Chair stimulating the people as fast as he can do it to civil war. The object of the House amendment was to prevent outrage in Kansas, and should meet the approbation of every patriot.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, and Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, advocated the proviso.

Mr. HUNTER said, if the House insisted upon the proviso, and the bill is lost in consequence, there will be a general outburst of indignation throughout the country.

Mr. BUTLER thought the proposition the most unconstitutional one that had ever found its way into a bill. Inflammatory violence and illegal means, resorted to for the purpose of attaining improper ends, was hastening the country to a crisis when the South would have to take care of itself.

Mr. FESSENDEN justified the action of the House, which had made appropriations for all the purposes of the army, restricting only expenditures in Kansas. If the Senate defeats the bill on account of this, the responsibility is theirs. The Senator from South Carolina had not informed them how the exercise of such right had violated the Constitution.

Mr. DOUGLAS said the proviso withholds money for the execution of certain laws. The Constitution enjoins on the President the execution of all the laws, and Congress cannot interfere to prevent him from so doing. The proviso likewise grants amnesty to the men who murdered their fellow citizens by cutting their throats and hearts out. He would hang them by the neck for their crimes. If the Judges of Kansas are so corrupt that justice cannot be meted out, as is so frequently asserted, why does not Mr. WADE'S friends, who have a majority in the House, impeach them?

Mr. WADE—If we have a majority there, they were culpably negligent of duty.

Mr. DOUGLAS—They are culpably negligent or dishonest in their professions.

[illegible]

Mr. WILSON said the Republicans had not a majority in the House. If he were a member of that branch he would vote for the impeachment of Judge LECOMPTE, but with the fullest conviction that a majority of the Senate would never convict him.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to Mr. DOUGLAS, insisting that the proviso does not interfere with the President's execution of the laws. If the laws of Kansas are legitimate there was no need of an army to enforce them. In referring to the Judges of Kansas, he said Judge LECOMPTE sadly misunderstands his duty or is a very dishonest man.

Mr. DOUGLAS responded, objecting to the proposition to repeal the laws of the Kansas Legislature, for it would leave the people without any law at all for the punishment of crime, and operate as a general jail delivery. If, as was said, the Republicans have not a majority in the House, how did they pass the bill with the proviso now under consideration.

Mr. WADE said they were assisted by half-a-dozen righteous men outside.

Mr. SHERMAN'S proviso was then stricken out by a vote of 29 against 9.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bayard, Bell of Tenn., Biggs, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Douglas, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Thomson of N. J., Weller, Wright, Yulee.

NAYS—Messrs. Collamer, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

Owing to this decision, Mr. SEWARD said he could not vote for the bill, and justified at length the action of the House in the adoption of the proviso of Mr. SHERMAN. He spoke of the successful usurpation and tyranny in Kansas, and said the mere fact of an army being necessary to enforce the laws there was conclusive evidence that the laws of the Territory were not such as ought to be enforced.

Mr. STUART replied to Mr. SEWARD'S speech, which he termed extraordinary. He said Mr. SEWARD was eminently responsible for the present troubles in Kansas, and his present argument seemed intended to encourage the House in factious opposition to the Senate and President. There were no funds to sustain the Army until this bill was passed, and the Indian War on the Pacific Coast rendered the services of troops there absolutely necessary.

Mr. FOOT desired some convenient opportunity to address the Senate on Kansas matters. The hour was late and he was reluctant to detain the body to-night. He would like to have that opportunity on Saturday.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also wished to make a political speech, on the same day, if there was time, after others finish.

The bill was then passed by yeas, 27; nays, 8.

NAYS—Durkee Foot, Foster, Harlan, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WELLER gave notice that he would call up the Pacific Railroad bill to-morrow.

The Senate then, at 9½ o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, and subsequently passed it. Among its items are $67,000 for Stevens' War Steamer, and $200,000 for completing the Basin and Railway of the San Francisco Navy Yard.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then considered the bill making appropriations for a Coast Survey Light House Establishment, Land Surveys, and other civil expenses.

Recess till 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MATTESON spoke in condemnation of the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and the consequent aggressions and usurpations in Kansas, and incidentally defended Mr. FREMONT from the alleged unfair electioneering tactics charged against him by the Democracy.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL thought the repeal of the Missouri Compromise an unwise, though not an unjust, act of legislation, because it had given rise to sectional agitation. He defended the American platform, and gave his reasons for heartily supporting Mr. FILLMORE.

Mr. GROW expressed his opposition to the Kansas bill of the Senate, saying that the President, having violated his plighted faith, and being false to humanity, was not fit to be intrusted with its execution. The object, as contemplated by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was to make Kansas a Slave State.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, attributed the alleged weakness of the Democratic Party to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the outrages perpetrated in Kansas. While crediting the testimony elicited by the Investigating Committee, he did not stand here to uphold the conclusions of either the majority or minority, but to maintain the Constitution and the laws. In vindicating the American Party he said, if Mr. FILLMORE was withdrawn, the conservatives and madmen of the Northern States would vote for FREMONT. Adjourned.

The Last Finality in the Brooks and Burlingame Affair—Mr. Herbert—Appropriation Bills—Rivers and Harbors—Mr. Seward.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856.

ANOTHER FINAL FINALITY.

To-day we have another "final" chapter on the Brooks and Burlingame affair; and this time, it seems to me, there can be no doubt of the finality, for the cards of Messrs. LANE and BOCOCK certainly cannot be deemed worthy of the slightest notice by the gentleman from Massachusetts. Indeed, I have not heard a single gentleman from either section of the Union even suggest that these cards have in the least changed or abated Mr. BURLINGAME'S high and honorable position in the affair. Reference to a single point in LANE'S card will expose the character of this last movement, prove how desperate the friends of Mr. BROOKS regard his present position, and how ready they are to resort to the merest special pleading for his redress.

MR. BROOKS, NOT BURLINGAME, THE INFORMER.

To excuse his friend BROOKS for declining to meet Mr. BURLINGAME in Canada, Col. LANE repeats the expression of belief that he could not get there, because he "would be subjected to arrest and many inconveniences, in consequence of information which would be sent from this city by telegraph." To prove that this anticipation was not erroneous, Col. LANE quotes from a Canada paper a reference to the expected meeting of the parties at the Clifton House based upon a dispatch to a New-York paper, transmitted by a gentleman supposed to be Mr. BURLINGAME'S friend. Now, Col. LANE certainly must know that this dispatch was based on information which came from BROOKS or Mr. BROOKS' friend, and not from any friend of Mr. BURLINGAME'S. The latter gentleman's most confidential friends knew nothing of the transaction until their anxiety was relieved through Mr. BROOKS and his friend LANE. Mr. BROOKS will not deny that he himself stated the circumstances of the affair in substance to at least one member of the New-York Press before 2 o'clock of the day before the dispatch quoted by the Canada paper was published. Nor can he produce the shadow of a reasonable evidence to show that Mr. BURLINGAME or any of his friends violated his confidence, or even enjoyed his confidence, in relation to his contemplated meeting with BROOKS. Why then this shuffling effort to create the impression that Mr. BURLINGAME or his friends gave public information of the matter? Col. LANE knows perfectly well that the implied charge cannot be sustained. As this singularly unfortunate movement of Col. LANE'S is a fair sample of the mode by which the card seeks to place Mr. BURLINGAME in a false position, it is quite unnecessary to criticise it further. Mr. [illegible] card deposes the conduct of Mr. BROOKS [illegible] before the public far more than would perfect silence; and such, I do not doubt, will be the deliberate opinion of every intelligent reader.

MR. HERBERT AND YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

I was not in the House of Representatives on Saturday when Mr. HERBERT launched his puny philippic at your correspondent. Having read it, however, as reported in the Globe, I find nothing necessary to be answered on my own behalf, simply because its language and spirit will of themselves defeat its object, so far as I am concerned. Vulgar vituperation, unsupported by evidence to sustain the truth of its implied charges against a man of character never fail to recoil upon its author. For Mr. HERBERT'S own information, I have simply to suggest that he is mistaken in supposing that I have originated any charges against him. I know of no such charges except those by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, and his own constituents. To the latter I believe I have never even referred; and to the former only so far as seemed to me to be necessary to serve the cause of justice. The public has before it all the evidence in that case. I have assumed no other information. If I have misjudged it, they will correct my error; and if public opinion sustains me on the evidence, then Mr. HERBERT'S vituperation will not modify the popular verdict in the slightest degree.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—TROUBLE AHEAD.

The House is getting along very well with the Appropriation bills. To-day, the bill making appropriations for the Civil, Judicial, Legislative and Executive service was passed, with several amendments looking to the suppression of the outrages perpetrating in Kansas under cover of law. The confidence of the Republicans in their ability to maintain these, even though the appropriation bills should fail, increases; and I see no certain way to avert that result except, by general consent, some separate bill can be taken up and promptly passed through both houses, suspending the Kansas laws and providing other suitable means for securing the rights of the Free-State men in Kansas. The [illegible]

HOW TO AVOID IT.

[illegible] passage of Mr. SEWARD'S bill introduced to-day, changing the venue for the trial of the Free-State men, indicted for treason, would go towards weakening the determination of the friends of Kansas in the House to stick on their amendments at all hazards. If that bill should become a law, and another suspending all laws under cover of which the oppressions of Free-State men are perpetrated, there would doubtless be little difficulty in disembarrassing the Appropriation bills. The Democratic leaders in Congress will be wise to consider this matter, ere it is too late. The cry against the Republicans for refusing to vote supplies, and stopping the wheels of Government, will hardly prove potential, especially in view of the fact that to-day the Democrats, in a body, themselves voted against the Civil bill, because it contained the Free-Kansas amendments. If they vote against the bill out and out simply because it contains provisions for the suppression of grievous wrongs, surely the Republicans can afford to persist in making these provisions even against the threats of the Democracy to defeat the bills altogether.

RIVERS AND HARBORS—SEWARD'S LEADERSHIP.

The Senate, under lead of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, to-day finished action upon its long list of River and Harbor bills. It certainly is a little remarkable, that Mr. SEWARD, who for many years has been deemed the most offensive politician possible to the Democracy and to the Slave States, should be the admitted leader of the Democratic Pro-Slavery Senate of the United States, in connection with a class of bills of so much political and material importance to the country as this. Nevertheless it is true; and most judiciously and successfully has he performed the task. This morning Mr. HUNTER seemed to tire a little of the leadership, and took issue with the Senator from New-York, insisting that the annual appropriation bills should be now considered. Mr. SEWARD resisted this rebellion; and, after a brief contest in which Mr. DOUGLAS came to the aid of the Virginian Chairman of the Finance Committee, the latter was beaten badly upon the yeas and nays. S.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The official vote of this County is as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.—BENTON, 6,368; EWING, American, 4,719, and POLK, Democrat, 2,781.

FOR CONGRESS.—BLAIR, Benton Democrat, 6,030, KENNETT, 5,549, and REYNOLDS, 2,181.

In St. Francis County, POLK'S majority is probably 400, and CARUTHERS', Democrat, for Congress, about the same.

Howard County gives POLK 200 majority.

Lincoln County is reported 200 majority for POLK.

St. Genevieve gives CARUTHERS 155 majority over both competitors.

Cooper County gives EWING about 100 majority over POLK.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

It was understood that Mr. KENNETT, Member of Congress from Missouri, has received a dispatch from St. Louis informing him that he is certainly reelected.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 7.

In seven precincts, Wake County, the Democratic candidate for Governor has 90 majority. There are considerable Democratic gains in Granville and Franklin Counties.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Wake County, with all but eight precincts to hear from, and allowing these to have gone as at the last election, there is a clear Democratic gain of 100. The whole Democratic ticket of the County is elected by an increased majority.

The vote in Raleigh for Governor is as follows: GILMER, American, 357; BRAGG, Democrat, 243—BRAGG'S gain, 54. For the Legislature, ROGERS, the American candidate, is elected by 70 majority.

COLUMBIA, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 7.

It is impossible to get definite returns of the election, to-night. The scanty returns received, however, favor the election of BRAGG, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who is doubtless reelected.

Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Partial returns from Keokuk, Iowa, give CURTIS, Republican, for Congress, a very small majority in the city. It is thought that he will be [illegible] 500 in the county, and that HALL, his [illegible]

Political Matters.

FREMONT RATIFICATION MEETING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 7.

The Young Men's Fremont Ratification meeting held here to-day was a successful and enthusiastic affair. The number present, including a strong delegation of ladies, was estimated at from ten to twelve thousand. HORACE GREELEY, GEO. W. CURTIS, and STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, of Salem, and other prominent leaders in the cause, made speeches.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 7.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic mass meeting is assembled here to-day, to ratify the nominations of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. Delegates from all parts of the State are present. Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD presides. Many distinguished speakers at home and from abroad are present.

BUCHANAN MASS MEETING AT CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 7.

There is an immense Buchanan meeting at New-Britain this evening. A delegation of 300 went down from this city in ten cars.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The Democracy of the Capitol District have nominated S. S. COX as their candidate for Congress.

Vessels at the Charlestown Navy-Yard.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The steamer Merrimac is at the Navy Yard, discharging stores, receiving her guns and coal. One hundred and sixty-nine of her crew have deserted.

The Constitution will be taken into dock for repairs, this week.

The Macedonian brought home the remains of Commander ABBOTT, who died at Hong Kong some months ago. Her officers and crew are all well.

Fire at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 7.

A fire this morning partially destroyed the Linen Mill Establishment, in this city. Loss about $30,000; insured. J. B. HOWARD, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was severely injured by the falling of the roof of the building.

LONG ISLAND.

STARTLING CASE OF MURDER.

A Female Made to Swallow Poison in the Street.

About 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a young woman named MARY McCORMICK, crossed in one of the Union Ferry boats from the foot of Roosevelt-street, Brooklyn. Her conduct was such that the officers of the boat supposed her to be under the influence of liquor, and not capable of taking care of herself, and so upon arriving in Brooklyn she was placed in charge of Officer CRAFT, of the Second District Police, as an intoxicated person. The officer proceeded with her to the Station-house, where she persisted that she had not been drinking, but that her partial stupor was caused by a drug which had been forced into her mouth. She said that when passing through Roosevelt-street, New-York, at about 12 o'clock, noon, several sailors, who she at first described as dark and then colored men, obstructed her way, and upon her insisting to be allowed to pass, they said she could not until she had drank the contents of a phial which one of the party held up. This she refused to do and attempted to pass, when one of the sailors seized her by the head and another turned the contents of a small phial into her mouth by force, which strangled her so that she could not speak. No sooner had this been done than one of them remarked: "My God, there comes my father, and if he sees what I have done he will kill me." At this time she was pushed into the gutter, and her assailants darted into a basement door. She made her way to the Ferry, and while crossing, began to feel drowsy, and upon her arrival in Brooklyn, was taken in charge by a policeman as above stated.

She expressed a wish to go to the house of Mr. HOWARD, No. 378 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, to which place she was taken at about 8 o'clock, and Dr. RHODES was called to attend her. She continued to grow worse until about 9 o'clock, when she died.

Deceased was an orphan girl, about 18 years of age, rather large in size, and up to last Sunday was employed as domestic in a family who reside next door to where she died. On Sunday she went to New-York to find a married cousin with whom she expected to live. She found her at No. 232 Thirty-sixth-street, and remained there until Wednesday; but as they refused to pay her board, she was returning to Brooklyn to seek employment at the house of Mr. HOWARD, at whose house she died, who had previously offered to give her employment until she could better herself, when the transaction above stated occurred.

The story is a strange one, but nothing has yet been ascertained to discredit it. The girl is said to have borne a very mild disposition and particularly kind to children.

Coroner REDDING took charge of the body yesterday. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Drs. RHODES and HALLET held a post mortem examination at the dead house on Clinton-street. So far as they examined at that time they found no indications of laudanum or morphine, as was supposed by some had been administered. There was a slight congestion of the brain and also of the lungs; the other organs were in a healthy state.

An inquest will be held this morning, when some additional light may be thrown upon the case.

Political.

The First and Third Ward Club of Brooklyn held a rousing meeting last evening, at Republican Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange streets. Addresses were made by A. H. DANA, Esq., and others, and great enthusiasm prevailed. At 9 o'clock, those present formed in procession and marched to the Eleventh Ward, where the new Rancho was dedicated by speeches, singing, &c.

THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Eleventh Ward, of Brooklyn, assembled in mass meeting, last evening, at the corner of Oxford-street and Fulton avenue. At the junction of these two streets, a rancho, capable of holding 800 persons, has been erected, after the Log-Cabin fashion of 1840. After this building was filled, two outside meetings were organized, delegations coming in from different parts of the city constantly, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Among the speakers were Col. E. D. SNOW, of New-York, and others.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ferry Excursion.

A portion of the employes of the Jersey City Ferry Company, with their families and friends, to the number of about 250, went yesterday on an excursion in the ferry-boat Philadelphia, to the country residence of D. S. GREGORY. Flockton's Band accompanied the excursion. Dancing was the order of the day upon the boat and upon the grounds of Mr. GREGORY. The company were much pleased with the excursion.

Fire Department Benefit at Hoboken.

The benefit for the aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Hoboken Fire Department, which was to to have taken place on Tuesday evening, at Otto Cottage, was postponed to this evening, on account of the weather.

Judges' Convention.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 7.

The Convention of Justices, yesterday, after discussing the propriety of amending a number of the Rules of the Supreme Court, appointed a Committee of five to revise the Rules, and to report at the next Convention of the Judges in 1858.

The Committee consists of William F. Allen, Richard P. Marvine, Henry Welles, L. B. Woodruff and D. P. Ingraham.

JAMES EMOTT and HENRY E. DAVIES announced the decease of Judges EDWARDS, ROCKWELL, and MORRIS, since the last meeting of the Convention.

A Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, with directions that the resolutions be entered upon the Minutes and a copy be furnished for publication.

Among the proposed amendments none elicited more discussion than to abolish what is called "the standing rule."

The opinion of each Judge who had in any manner given effect to the rule, was in favor of retaining it. Many, who at first regarded the rule as a useless innovation, after observing its practical effect, declared their convictions of its great utility.

On the whole it was decided to make no change at this time, leaving all propositions for amendment to be acted upon by the next Convention.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—AUGUST TERM.

Before Judge Capron.

Yesterday James Shea was tried on a charge of grand larceny. He had been employed in the store of Messrs. Goddard & Co., manufacturers and importers of tailors' trimming, &c., No. 20 Park-place, from September, 1855, until April of the present year. On April 30 he suddenly disappeared from their employ, much to their surprise and concern. On that day, a man named Gallagher was arrested on suspicion of having stolen some caps from a down town store, and at his house was found a quantity of twist, silk braid and other trimmings. On being questioned where he obtained all this valuable property, he at once said that he had been employed to peddle it by Shea, at a salary of $6 a week. The marks of Messrs. Goddard being found on it, the circumstance was brought to their knowledge, when, on examining their stock, they found they had lost similar goods to the amount of $[illegible]. Shea was afterwards arrested in Philadelphia, where he was living under an assumed name. A considerable portion of the property was in his possession. Mr. H. L. Clinton, and Mr. [illegible] for the prisoner, defended [illegible] yesterday. The charge, however, was clearly made out, and the Jury convicted him. Sentence deferred till Saturday.

[illegible]

BY THE ASIA.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Coup d'Etat in Spain.

Desperate Fighting at Barcelona.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND PROSPECTS OF THE EUROPEANS.

COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS [illegible]

Consols 95½ to 95¾.

The British and North American Mail steamer Asia, from Liverpool at [illegible] P. M. of Saturday, the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The Collins steamer Atlantic, plying between Liverpool and Havre, went ashore on the Grand Point. Crew and passengers saved, [illegible] of the cargo, but the ship [illegible]

The Hermann arrived at Southampton on the morning of Saturday, the 26th.

The news by this arrival is almost wholly taken up with details of the late [illegible] in Spain, full particulars of which will be found below.

There had been desperate fighting at Barcelona, but according to latest accounts the troops were masters. Madrid was tranquil.

The intentions of the French Government with respect to Spain are the subject of much conversation in Paris. They say that, if O'DONNELL proves himself master of the situation, France can have no occasion to interfere. On the other hand, if the Liberals gain the day,—and even should the present Queen be required to abdicate in favor of the Princess of the Asturias, with ESPARTERO as Regent,—neither would France interfere. But France would invade Spain, in either of two cases. Should, firstly, the Duchess of MONTPENSIER be called next heir, and taken precedence to the throne,—or, secondly, should a Republic be proclaimed.

A prospectus has been issued of "The United Kingdom Provision Company," capital £500,000, its object being to carry on an extensive business in breadstuffs and provisions, chiefly from America.

The London Times has the following:—"It is in contemplation to start a line of steamers between New-York and Odessa, touching at various intermediate ports in the Mediterranean." A statement is added which, perhaps, has no other foundation than the hopes of the projectors, namely, that the Czar will subsidize the line. The plan would be for the steamers to touch at Marseilles and Smyrna on their passage to Odessa, and at Smyrna and Genoa on their return.

The London Star of Saturday, the 26th of July, says: "The day understood to be positively fixed for the prorogation is Tuesday, and the Royal Speech will be read, not by Her Majesty, but by a commission."

A Court-Martial has been held on the mutineers of the North Tipperary Militia. Four are sentenced to death, and two more are handed over for trial by the civil power.

Accounts from the Southern Tyrol state that the grape disease is making great ravages in that country.

A number of arrests were made in Paris on the 19th, 20th, and 21st, of workmen who formed in groups in Faubourg St. Antoine to talk about the affairs of Spain.

Letters from Constantinople say that the Turkish Government is directing attention to a reform of the monetary system, and the establishment of a bank. The only two projects that promise are those of Messrs. LAYARD, TYAN & Co., and of the ROTHSCHILDS.

It is said that orders have been received from Paris to expedite the evacuation of Turkey by the French troops, so that by the 15th of August not a Frenchman shall remain in the East. Marshal PELISSIER has had friendly audience and has breakfasted with the Sultan. All the high Turkish functionaries visited the Marshal, excepting OMER PACHA, who merely sent his compliments by an aide-de-camp.

The decision of the new line of demarcation between Russia and Turkey seems attended with difficulties. The treaty says that the frontier shall pass to the south of Belgrade. But does this mean Old Belgrade, situate five or six leagues to the north of Lake Yalpouk, or New Belgrade, on the banks of the same lake? Russia holds to the latter version, while the Turks and their Allies say that the other was meant. It is affirmed that the map produced by the Russian Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Paris had only Old Belgrade marked thereon.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor at Plombieres—The Count De Morny's Embassy to St. Petersburgh—His Engagement with [illegible] York—The New-York [illegible] and [illegible]—The Lady's Brother in Pursuit—Imprisonment of an American in Paris for Theft—[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 24, 1856.

When the chief of State goes rusticating among the subjects, we are generally regaled with the majestic, hypothetical or otherwise, which pass between royalty and the people. The retailers of this sort of "little nothings" are not idle during the Emperor's stay at Plombieres. A correspondent writes that the other day his Majesty, in company with M. MOCQUART, his Secretary, in order to arrive more quickly at a certain point to which they were going, walked through a small wheat field. The owner of the field caught the transgressors as they emerged on the other side, and demanded a compensation for the damage done. M. MOCQUART asked the sum. "One franc," replied the farmer. The Emperor told his Secretary to give him two Napoleons—forty francs. The man professed indignation, and refused them; he had never charged the sailors and other people who occasionally passed through his grain, but than sum; he considered the full value, and he wished no more. M. MOCQUART said to him: "But it is the Emperor who offers you the money?" The man was stupefied, (according to the correspondent,) and declared that the honor of having his grain trampled on by His Majesty sufficed, and he would not even accept the twenty sous. But M. MOCQUART prevailed on him, without much trouble, to accept the two Napoleons.

On another occasion, while his Majesty was promenading in an obscure road, he encountered a peasant, who stopped short and regarded him with a fixed stare. The Emperor approached the man and desired to know what he wanted. The man thrust his hand in his pocket, drew out a [illegible] bore the effigy of his Majesty, and looking from one to the other, exclaimed, "It is he! Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur!"

Poor M. MOCQUART! No place is so obscure, in the seclusion of a country residence such as Plombieres, far away from office-holders and office-seekers, he had imagined it possible to enjoy for once the luxury of an immunity from petitions and pressure. But he was doomed to a sad disappointment. The hungry crew, with a striking unanimity of sentiment, deemed this seclusion exactly [illegible]

[illegible] has been suddenly overrun [illegible] of individuals. The [illegible] are thus rendered less free [illegible], and he is often forced to mount a [illegible]. The actors of the Palais Royal Theatre have played at Plombières during the whole time of his Majesty's [illegible] there, at an expense to his Majesty's private purse of four hundred dollars a day, the [illegible] to others. They return to town to-day, and [illegible] to-night at the Palais Royal. The Emperor will return at the end of the week. The pieces played at the Palais Royal are not such as are generally palatable to Court circles, or rather [illegible], and many people express surprise that the company of one of the Government theatres had not been chosen in preference, for the amusement of the Court at Plombières.

A wicked neighbor suggests that it was not [illegible] the plays so much as the company [illegible] the choice was made, for the Palais Royal company contains more pretty women than any other company in Paris. Four days after His Majesty's arrival at Plombières, the *Moniteur* published a health bulletin, which declared that His Majesty had experienced a sensible improvement; but since then we have had no repetition of it.

A journal announces that "a part of the Count de Morny's suite numbering *forty-one persons*," had arrived in a certain city on their way to St. Petersburg. A journal in another city, on another [illegible] St. Petersburg, announces that the Count de Morny and the principal persons of his Embassy with a part of their decoration, numbering in all *thirty-five persons*, had arrived in that city on their way to St. Petersburg! If we add to these [illegible] persons, a proportionate number that [illegible] employed in Russia, we will [illegible] a total of considerably over one hundred [illegible] attached to the French Embassy at St. Petersburg! This Embassy, which will run from the [illegible] of the present month to the crowning of the Emperor Alexander, on the 31st of next month, will cost the French Treasury the bagatelle of [illegible] millions of francs. If France can spend [illegible] hundred thousand dollars for a two months' [illegible], directly after a costly war and a series of [illegible] inundations, the country may be considered as tolerably safe. Such extravagance has no parallel in ancient or modern [illegible], and the compliment to Russia is so overwhelming as to be almost equivocal. Can England at St. Petersburg, or Russia at Paris, hope to rival it? Is it not a straining on the part of Louis Napoleon to gain that position of preëminence [illegible] England and over Europe which has ever been his dream?

It is still asserted that on the Count's return from Moscow he is to marry Miss Hutton, of New-York. The [illegible] are making, and the difficulties which always arise in this country in the beginning of a contract of marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant, have been overcome. The immense inequality of fortune between the [illegible] was also a source of difficulty in the [illegible] of the contracts for, although the fortune of Miss Hutton would be a consideration to most [illegible], it is a mere cypher compared to that of the Count de Morny, who is twenty times a millionaire. I give you these statements simply in the quality of *on dits*, without at all assuming the responsibility of their exactitude.

A gentleman and lady in high life lately left New-York in company, and under circumstances well calculated to give rise to disagreeable scandal. The same party stopped for a few days in Paris under circumstances little calculated to relieve them from the suspicions which already followed them. A brother of the lady has passed through Paris in pursuit of the fugitives, declaring his intention of shooting the destroyer of his family's honor at first sight. The parties formerly resided in this city; they are as well known here, perhaps, as in New-York, and it would be impossible to describe to you the pain and the surprise which this event produced. It appears that the names of the parties are mentioned aloud in New-York; yet I could not wish, by repeating them, to be guilty of increasing the suffering of an honored and afflicted family, or of extending the knowledge of one of the most remarkable instances of depravity of which human weakness has ever given an example.

I spoke to you in a late letter of the incarceration in the *conciergerie* of this city of an American belonging to a distinguished family, for a theft committed under singularly aggravated circumstances; and I promised you the details when the [illegible] should have been made public by the Tribunals. At first the Prefect of Police insisted, and very properly, too, that the case was a violation of French law, which French law must judge. The family, on the contrary, desired to make their own [illegible] of the affair, in the way of a compromise. At last the American Minister was referred [illegible], and through his active intervention, the case [illegible] the prisoner were dismissed on the pretext of "frivolous." To the influence of our Minister and the leniency of M. Pietri, therefore, is the late distinguished prisoner indebted for his escape from [illegible] pleasures of a French chain-gang.

Every political journal of Paris has "raised the flag of Fremont," to quote the American style; [illegible] the election depended on the European [illegible], and particularly on the European Democ[illegible] would be elected unanimously. His election, or rather the election of the Philadelphia Platform, for in Europe it is the platform [illegible] more than the man who is to [illegible], would at once take off the stain of dis[illegible], lawlessness, and filibustering which [illegible], right or wrong, attaches to the country; [illegible] the election of Mr. Buchanan would have a contrary effect. Even the *Pays*, that incorrigible [illegible], Anti-American, Anti-Republican [illegible], declares that the man and the platform of the Philadelphia Convention are unobjectionable, [illegible] the election of Fremont would not only save the country from fearful convulsions, but reëstablish its lost reputation abroad. The *Pays* devotes two columns to the demonstration of this proposition. The *Constitutionnel*, twin-brother to the *Pays*, declares that all Western Europe loves the United States; that it has been with pain that they have seen the United States pursuing a policy calculated to estrange from her the respect of European [illegible]; that the nomination of Col. Fremont on the Philadelphia Platform, and the enthusiasm [illegible] grown out of it, is calculated once more [illegible] the American nation in its former po[illegible] in the hearts of the Europeans. The *Constitutionnel* exhorts the American people, in the [illegible] of their own dignity, to elect Col. Fremont [illegible].

The Democratic party in Europe has at last learned that the Democratic party of the United States and that of Europe are not synonymous in [illegible], and that the term is there empty and [illegible] meaning. This is a great step towards [illegible] political parties in the United States upon [illegible] proper basis, for heretofore every foreigner, arriving on the shores of the United States, and [illegible] of the physiology of its political parties, [illegible] fall into the arms of "the Democracy." The Democracy thus secured and maintained its ascendancy upon a fictitious basis. We are [illegible] now to see European journals discard the [illegible] of men and parties, for an examination of [illegible] *platforms*,—to quote the new French word, coined for the occasion,—to see them drop men and names for an examination of principles. The reaction upon American politics will be salutary in a double point of view.

Many of your readers know the little *Cremerie* of the rue de la Michodière, in this [illegible] over American pumpkin pies and buckwheat cakes, and under the shadow of Stewart's Washington, magnificently [illegible] by the late Dow Platt, a score of American choice spirits daily dispense their news and their wit, and discuss home and foreign politics without restraint. Yesterday morning the *habitués* were surprised in seeing suspended under the grave figure of Washington, a newspaper portrait of John C. Fremont, underlined: "The People's Candidate for President of the United States." The portrait was hideously ugly, and does not do much credit to the artist of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from which it was cut; but that made no difference; it was the first portrait of the People's Candidate that had arrived in Paris, and it made a sensation. It was an ingenious "dodge" of Madame Busque, the *spirituelle* proprietor of the establishment; for some one had whispered in her ear that all her *habitués* were Fremont men, and so the framing and posting of the portrait was not entirely disinterested patriotism on her part. A strong evidence of this want of disinterestedness is the fact that she declares him a handsome man, when, to tell the truth, if the original was as ugly as this portrait of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, it would go hard with one's conscience to vote for him.

The article of the Washington *Union*, on the difficulty between the American Military Commission and Marshal Vaillant—an article in which I was glad to find sustained the views which I had offered some time ago, in the Times—has been reproduced by the French journals with expressions of satisfaction. The fact is, there are too many of that mischievous class of alarmists at Washington, who are forever finding trouble where none exists, and who, if they had their own way, would soon put all the world at loggerheads. The French Government has at no time felt any *serious* ill-will towards the United States; and this attempt to magnify the misunderstanding of the Military Commission with Marshal Vaillant into a national quarrel, is too ridiculous, one would suppose, for even the Washington news-manufacturers.

A considerable number of Americans now in Paris are making preparations for being present at the crowning of the Emperor Alexander at Moscow, at the end of next month. Among these are Mr. W. H. Appleton, bookseller, of New-York, at the head of a considerable party, mostly composed of ladies, and Mr. Lawrence, of New-York. A very considerable portion of American tourists now stopping in Germany will also go to Moscow, so that the United States will be well represented on the occasion. It is the event now most talked of in political and fashionable circles.

MALAKOFF.

THE COUP D'ETAT IN SPAIN.

The Insurrection in Madrid.

ITS RISE, PROGRESS AND SUPPRESSION.

From the Journal des Débats.

According to our correspondents, the insurrection on the 14th was the most formidable that has ever been witnessed in Madrid. It had been prepared for some time by the leaders of the revolutionary parties, who only awaited a favorable occasion, and who adopted their last measures when they saw that the ministry was on the point of dissolution. The revolutionary parties, composed of Democrats and demagogues, knew that they could calculate on the active assistance of the most daring portion of the National Guard, and also on the moral aid of the municipality of Madrid and of the provincial deputies. Events justified their hopes—three-fourths of the militia took part in the insurrection, with arms of all kinds and abundant munitions of war. The artillery of the militia was likewise placed at the disposal of the insurgents. The latter established themselves solidly on the points they deemed most favorable for their project. They took possession of the Ministry of the Interior and of the Royal Theatre, situated in the Rue d'Orient, opposite to the palace. They likewise occupied the Puerta del Sol and the Plaza Mayor, on which they had placed fourteen cannon. The north of the town was occupied by other bands, formed of the dregs of the population, supported by the voltigeurs of the National Guard. To combat the insurrection, Marshal O'Donnell had at his command about 10,000 infantry, 5,000 or 6,000 cavalry, and a numerous artillery. He knew, however, that he could depend on the fidelity and solidity of his troops, and around him were numerous general officers, amongst whom were Marshal Concha, General Serrano, Captain-General of Madrid, General Dulce, (who commanded the cavalry,) and General Urbistondo. The dispositions of Marshal O'Donnell were very simple. He divided his strength into three corps; the first, which he commanded, was formed of half of the infantry and artillery; the second, composed of the other half of these forces, was under the orders of Marshal Concha; General Dulce commanded the three corps composed of cavalry. Concha occupied the eastern part of the town, including the quarters Prado and Retiro, a point which communicated in a direct line with the head-quarters of O'Donnell, by the street of Alcala, the Puerta del Sol, and the grand street; but these streets were barricaded and occupied by the National Guard, who concealed themselves in the houses, from which they fired on the troops. The two marshals could alone effect a juncture by driving the insurgents from their principal line into the northern and southern quarters. This was the first operation directed by O'Donnell, and which was effected at the sacrifice of much blood. This struggle, which commenced on the 15th (?) in the morning, lasted the whole of that day. The army had gained ground, foot by foot, but the insurgents held good on several points. Of a sudden, the insurgents occupying the Ministry of Interior hoisted the white flag, as a signal of submission. The appearance of this flag increased the ardor of the troops, and produced a contrary effect on the insurgent militia. The leaders imagined themselves to be abandoned by their men, whilst the latter believed in the treason of their leaders. Both were discouraged, and the rout became general. Those who persisted in the revolt withdrew to the fortified points occupied by the bands of Puchera, in the Toledo quarter, and towards the north, defended by the companies of voltigeurs. On the 16th all these bands were attacked by the royal troops, who had maintained the positions conquered in the struggle of the 15th. At 8 o'clock the insurgents at the north were dispersed in their turn, and the arms of the Queen had obtained a decisive victory. The losses of the army were great, though they are not exactly known; those of the insurgents were even more considerable. The troops gave no quarter. On both sides artillery was employed, and many palaces, hotels, and private houses will bear for a long time the traces of the round shot which has struck them. The hospitals are full of wounded. Marshal O'Donnell had anticipated a great battle and a victory dearly purchased. He had made his provisions for a check, and had acquainted the Queen with his views. Had this misfortune occurred, the Marshal would have left Madrid with the remainder of his troops, escorting the Queen, whom he would have defended to the last; he would have marched towards the northern provinces of Spain, towards the frontiers of France. The Queen remained in her palace, watching the incidents of the struggle, encouraging her defenders by word and by her presence. Her attitude was calm, in spite of the anguish of her soul. Marshal O'Donnell displayed great and precious qualities in these terrible circumstances. His plan of battle was skillfully conceived; he carried it out with rare *sang froid* and remarkable intrepidity. He was very well seconded by Marshal Concha. Everybody performed his duty. Marshal Espartero did not show himself.

LOSS OF MEN IN THE INSURRECTION.

The casualties of the troops are estimated at between 40 and 50 killed, and 150 wounded. The losses of the insurgents were not yet known. One of the regular battalions which suffered most, the 1st battalion of artillery, had 45 men *hors de combat*. The royal troops engaged consisted of thirteen battalions, with 50 pieces of artillery, in all about 15,000 men. The cavalry, composed of 2,000 men, was employed outside the gates in keeping up the communications between the three corps into which the royal forces were divided. Nineteen thousand muskets and a considerable quantity of pistols, sabres, lances, &c., had been surrendered by the National Guards and inhabitants of Madrid. The 57,000,000 reals in specie forwarded from France by the Spanish *Crédit Mobilier* Company to the Government, had arrived at Madrid, and were deposited in the courts of the Palace during the insurrection.

THE QUEEN DURING THE CONFLICT.

From the Madrid Epoca, July 18.

At 7 o'clock on Monday evening, at the moment when the firing was hotter than ever, Her Majesty, the Queen, affected with profound emotion, but displaying a courage beyond all praise, quitted her regal palace, and, accompanied by her august consort, by her ministers, her generals, and the other servants of the State, who at that painful time offered their own breasts to serve as a protecting shield for their Queen, passed in review the troops and that part of the National Guard which defended the palace. Her Majesty, with a masculine courage, advanced as far as the Arch of the Armeria. Her presence produced a great effect on the troops, by whom she was welcomed enthusiastically. Her Majesty, with maternal solicitude, visited the wounded; and yesterday, again, she showed herself on the balcony of the palace, at the hour when the sun was hottest, without even covering her head with a parasol, to salute the Generals and officers of brigade, commanded by the brave General Ros de Olano; and when Her Majesty took the Infant Princess of Asturias in her arms to present her to the soldiers, the enthusiasm of these rose to the utmost pitch. Yesterday, a great number of military and civil officers requested the favor of kissing Her Majesty's hand, which was immediately granted them; and at six o'clock this evening all the officers of the garrison will be admitted to the same.'

THE CAPITAL AFTER THE CONFLICT.

From the Messager de Bayonne.

MADRID, Sunday, July 27, 1856.

Workmen have been engaged since this morning in replacing the paving-stones that were used in constructing the barricades. Circulation is everywhere reëstablished. The city police have resumed their beats, and walk with the same slouch as usual along the foot-pavement. All the shops are open. The public vehicles are beginning to run as before.

The crowd is directed to the principal centres of the insurrection. The cannon have seriously injured a good many houses, chiefly the Hotel Medina-Coeli, which appears ready to fall in; the Platerias (Mint;) the Palace of the Count of Onate; the street of los Milaneses, and that of Toledo. The Hotel of the Countess of Montijo and the adjoining houses are riddled with balls. In some streets, opposite the Place of the Angel, for instance, soldiers occupy the balconies. Sentries are stationed at the entrances of many other streets. Detachments of troops, escorting carts, are busily paying domiciliary visits and collecting arms. Private acts of vengeance are feared, if the most vigorous measures be not taken at once to prevent them. There is a rumor afloat that the Captain-General of Madrid, Serrano-Dominguez, in passing this morning along the street of Hortaleza, in company with his wife and an aide-de-camp, narrowly escaped a shot by which the aid-de-camp was killed. Notwithstanding this, confidence has gained strength during this afternoon.

The report is believed that Messrs. Sixto-Camara and Becerra, who were in command of the 3d Light Regiment, were killed. Emilius Castelar, the young and brilliant Democratic orator, is wounded, and a prisoner. The other editors of the Democratic journals have fled or lie in concealment. The Duke of Glucksberg was fortunate enough, I have been assured, to save the lives of four or five insurgents taken with arms in their hands, by disputing on their behalf with generous energy, and demanding the postponement of their fate, when the soldiers were going to shoot them under the gateway of the residence occupied by the Company of the *Crédit Mobilier*. One of them still held in his hand a musket yet heated by the shot which had just killed one of the soldiers' comrades.

MEETING OF THE CORTES—ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

Advices from Madrid bring an account of the meeting of the members of the Cortes, on the 14th. The number present was 90; and General Infante was in the chair. The following proposition was presented by M. Paschal Mados, bearing the signature of that deputy, and six others:—"We propose to the Cortes to declare that the new cabinet has not their confidence." The only member who spoke against it was the Marquis de Tabuerniga, who declared it to be altogether unconstitutional, as presuming to interfere with the prerogative to appoint her ministers. Marshal Espartero having resigned, Her Majesty surely had, he said, a right to appoint Marshal O'Donnell in his place. The solution of the present crisis must, he observed, revert in the end to the Cortes. If it was founded on error, it would be dissipated; if a plot, the authors of it would be punished. The proposition was, however, adopted by 81 to 1, several deputies having abstained. A committee was then named to convey to the Queen the opinion of the Cortes, and the following address to the Queen was agreed to:

"MADAME: The Constituent Cortes have resolved, at their sitting of this day, after having seen in the *Gaceta Extraordinary* the first acts of the new Cabinet presided over by the Count of Lucena, that this Ministry has not the confidence of the Chamber; a resolution which they transmit to you through the medium of this message, persuaded that you, who have always shown yourself so zealous for the peace and prosperity of this nation, will know how to employ your royal prerogative, so as to prevent the great misfortunes which the Constituent Cortes apprehend for liberty and for the throne so nobly occupied by your Majesty.

PALACE OF THE CORTES, July 14, 1856.

(Signed) Larria, Garcia Brie, Lasala, Salmeron, Franquet, Calvo Asensio, Alonso (D. Juan Bautista.)"

The debate was opened on this address, but no one rose to speak against it; it was unanimously adopted.

HONORS BESTOWED ON THE VICTORS—THE NEW GOVERNMENT—THE REVOLUTION NOT YET WHOLLY SUPPRESSED.

Paris (July 23) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Spanish revolution is entering that phase through which all Spanish revolutions inevitably pass, and which is, by far, the most agreeable part of the business to the parties concerned. The hour arrives for the distribution of honors and rewards, rank and ribands. The bell has rung for the serving out of what Spaniards call turron. Turron is a sweetmeat composed of nuts and honey, and the term is playfully and figuratively applied to the recompenses bestowed on disinterested patriots and loyal defenders of the throne. In some countries the suppression of a revolt, a victory over irresolute civilian soldiers, would not be deemed an occasion for such extensive reward. But, in Spain, every fight, however small, must bring its feather. Your Spanish *militaire* has no notion of doing his duty gratis; he considers himself paid to grow fat in garrison; if you call upon him to fight, you must reward him, or he is a malcontent. Accordingly, we hear already of promotions and high favors flowing abundantly from the inexhaustible cornucopias of royal bounty; and more gladly, we may be very sure, are they dispensed than those that issued from the same source in 1854. Serrano, the Queen's early favorite, is made Field-Marshal. General MacCrohon, O'Donnell's second at the Ministry of War, is to be Lieutenant-General. General Armero, who kept down Valladolid, receives similar advancement. Henry O'Donnell, the Marshal's brother, a Colonel the other day, now a Brigadier, is to be Major-General. High favors are reserved for Ros de Olano, Dulce, Messina and Concha.

It seems a sort of fashion in Spain for politico-military cliques to take their names from unsuccessful or insignificant battles. Thus, we formerly had the Ayacuchos, who, in Espartero's early days of power, were supposed to monopolize influence and all good things, and now there are the Vicalvarists, who seem walking in the same path. "It appears also," says the *Epoca*, which, I presume, may now be considered a Government organ, "that her Majesty will recompense the Marquis de la Solano (Urbistondo, the ex-Carlist) and other generals of the army. The propositions of reward for the chiefs and officers of the brave garrison of Madrid are very numerous, and her Majesty has desired that all the soldiers, corporals and sergeants who have most distinguished themselves should be largely recompensed." Her Majesty, not having to pay, can afford to be generous, but each new revolution constitutes a heavy additional charge on the impoverished exchequer of Spain. It is in hope of such reward that, as soon as order is disturbed, one sees a rush of military men to the side most likely to win. One difficulty arising from such frequent distribution of honors is, that they become exhausted. When a man is a field-marshal, and has all the broad ribands in the gift of the crown, what is to be given to him? Nothing remains but golden fleeces and titles of nobility; and these, we hear, are now to be dispensed. The telegraphic communication with Madrid, by way of Saragossa, continues interrupted; and, although the optical telegraph has been reëstablished from the Spanish capital to Vittoria, we have received little authentic and important intelligence of later date than is brought by the post. It is positive, although the Spanish Government may endeavor to conceal it, that the embassy at Paris has been offered to Narvaez, and refused by him. That wily chief is at Bayonne, like a cat upon the spring. It is probably not his game to accept anything that would identify him with the Government of O'Donnell. For this revolution has not been made in a moderado sense.

Some time ago, when O'Donnell was told, in the Cortes, by a Progresista Deputy, that it was not he and his 2,000 cavalry who had made the revolution in 1854, but the people of Spain, he replied that the revolution had been effected by a dozen resolute men, meaning himself and his brother Vicalvarists. Well, he is now in danger of finding himself isolated, with this handful of adherents, between the two great parties that divide the country. He proposes, it appears, to govern on the principles of what was called the liberal union, but which was never cordially subscribed to, either by Progresistas or Moderados. He adheres to the Constitution framed by the constituent Cortes, but he dares not meet those Cortes, 90 of whose members have already unanimously voted him unworthy of their confidence. The attitude he has assumed, and the programme of government which has been put forward, through a channel that may be considered official, denote his consciousness of his own weakness.

Saragossa has not yet submitted, and to-day it is stated that a battalion of troops, marching from Pampeluna to Soria, has branched off to join the Argonese. In Catalonia, too, there is said to be great fermentation—not in Barcelona, but throughout the province. Admitting, however, for argument's sake, that these unpleasant symptoms are quickly subdued, and that the whole of Spain submits to the O'Donnell Government, the position of its chief is still, as it appears to me, one of extreme difficulty. It is hard to see where he will look for support. The Moderados will repudiate his programme, and remember that he threw them over in 1854; the Progresistas, who never had confidence in him, and whom he has just pounded and shot down in the streets of Madrid, will oppose him with might and main as a false friend and double traitor. He proposes to dissolve the Constituent Cortes (which legally can be dissolved but by themselves, and when their task is completed), and to convoke ordinary ones. Upon what system, and by what electoral law will he do this? Does he expect the countenance and support of the Court, and of the camarilla, and illicit influences that we may now expect speedily to spring up? He surely must know that the royal personages who yesterday conspired with him to get rid of Espartero, to-morrow may, and probably will, conspire with Narvaez to get rid of himself. What has taken place is only the first step towards the execution of the designs of the palace. The Queen, who, on the night of the 13th instant, said to Marshal O'Donnell, 'You are the president of my council,' may still more easily dismiss him from his post when she deems the moment opportune. There was risk in dismissing Espartero and naming O'Donnell; the change might and did lead to a severe contest, because Espartero, notwithstanding his shortcomings and diminished popularity, was still the representative and head of a numerous and powerful party. He was the incarnation of the liberal principle in Spain, and he could not be displaced without a shock and a struggle. But what party or principle can O'Donnell be said to represent? The little knot of Vicalvarists, the most of whom would desert him to-morrow if they saw his star upon the decline. One of these, and the one in whom he apparently places great trust, or whom he at least warmly protects, has been in correspondence, since the revolution of 1854, with Maria Christina, and is the devoted adherent of Narvaez. The new Premier has been made an instrument by the Court to get rid of the Progresistas; but his own tenure of power is exceedingly insecure, and such, there can be little doubt, he himself feels it to be. Notwithstanding it has been so positively stated that Espartero had left Madrid, there seems to be still a doubt upon the subject. It is also denied that so many as 85 deputies were at Saragossa, but it is believed that there were more than 50 assembled there—consequently, sufficient to form a house.

POLICY OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

We read in the Paris correspondence of the London *Daily News*:

"The policy of the present Government may be stated as follows: 1. No bloodshed for mere political punishment. Capital punishment to be reserved for common crimes committed under the cloak of political opinions. 2. Conciliation and toleration. 3. Moderate Progressists not to be excluded from public functions. 4. The Constitution to be published. 5. The Constituent Cortes to be dissolved, and ordinary Cortes convoked. 6. The National Guard to be reorganized on a reduced scale. 7. Political prosecutions brought before the Cortes against previous Governments and certain persons connected with them to be put a stop to. 8. Endeavors to obtain the modification of some articles of the Constitution, and certain administrative principles. Lastly, the same administrative system as before to be followed.

The tone of the above, when closely examined, is anything but confident. Among Spaniards here, the new ministerial programme is considered to show the false position of O'Donnell's Cabinet. It is liberal enough to displease the Court, and will fall far short of satisfying any considerable fraction of the Liberal party. Private letters say that the late promotions have occasioned much jealousy in the army, and that a division among Generals of influence, upon whom O'Donnell thought he could rely, is imminent.

Paris July 24, Correspondence of the London Times.

The new Government of Spain seems to have adopted the system of Sartorius with respect to the concealment of news unfavorable to or likely to injure it. From the very first day of its rule this course has been followed by the Madrid *Gazette* and by other official organs. Thus it is that we only now begin to know the true details of some of the important events that have occurred since the 14th instant. The contest at Barcelona was represented as trifling, but now turns out to have been extremely severe, and to have lasted during the greater part of four days. The Liberals, after disputing the ground almost inch by inch, were at last driven out of the city pursued by the cavalry; and at the date of the last advices thence, the prisoners taken with arms in their hands were about to be shot. Such triumphs and severity as these are likely to render Government impossible to the victors, and show, at any rate, the aversion of the people from the new rule imposed upon them. From Gerona we learn that General Ruiz, a good officer and determined Liberal, has put himself at the head of the insurrection, supported by the troops under his orders. From private sources details of the destruction at Madrid reach us. One letter says that the palace of the Medina Celi (that large, ugly mansion which Ford compares to ten houses taken from Baker-street) has been so knocked about that there is no telling from its present appearance whether it was a stable or a palace. The house opposite to it, forming the other extremity of the Carrera San Geronimo, and in a line with the Chamber of Deputies, has been equally maltreated. Serrano planted his guns in the Retiro and Prado, and drove out his opponents by main force of round shot and grape, utterly reckless of the havoc he played, in so doing, with non-combatants and their dwellings. The Chamber itself is damaged, and the Deputies were disturbed in their sitting by grape-shot coming through the skylight. O'Donnell and his lieutenants were evidently resolved to win the day at all hazards, and even though it were necessary to destroy half Madrid. In reward of his achievements, Serrano is made Field-Marshal, and has also, private letters positively affirm, resumed the post of high favor he occupied at Court some nine or ten years ago. On the other hand, O'Donnell is said to be already losing ground with the Queen, who doubtless considers that he has accomplished his task, and thinks about providing him with a successor, who will take a further and longer stride in the path of reaction. We have no further particulars of the outbreak at Murcia, except that it was not a consequence of the changes at Madrid, but a result of the clerical plot, the effects of which were first seen at Valladolid, Palencia, and Rioseco. This plot had evidently been ably got up, and had wide ramifications. There are fresh reports of disturbances in Galicia, and the Castiles, but no positive intelligence on the subject. But the general tenor of the accounts shows that Spain is in an extremely unsettled and dangerous state, likely to give O'Donnell (should he remain in power) a vast deal of trouble. It is singular that we can learn nothing positive of what is going on in Arragon. It is evident that, up to this very morning, Saragossa, at least, was still unsubmissive, and, consequently, little or no weight can be attached to recent statements in Spanish and French newspapers, that Gen. Falcon had fled, that his troops had abandoned him, &c. Of Gurrea, an officer superior to Falcon in talent and energy, we have heard nothing since the 18th, when he was at Logrono. The Ministerial troops having entered that place, it is clear he must have left it, and had, perhaps, returned to Saragossa. If [illegible] were tranquil, there would be little hope for the [illegible] movement, but as long as we hear of an unsettled state of things in other provinces, of fortified towns [illegible] holding out, and until we know the effect produced throughout Spain by the news of such bloody contests as those at Madrid and Barcelona, it were too much to say that all is over, and that Marshal O'Donnell has subdued resistance, and need have no further uneasiness concerning what he calls the insurrection, and what his adversaries designate as legitimate resistance to an attempt at arbitrary and unconstitutional government.

MOVEMENTS OF ESPARTERO.

Espartero was still at Madrid at the date of the last advices, and apparently at liberty. It is said that he has been offered a passport to go whithersoever he pleases. If this be true, it is evident that his opponents consider his prestige utterly gone, and that he is no longer to be feared. Whatever the indecision he may have shown and the errors he may have committed since he was triumphantly borne back to power by the revolution of 1845, it must be remembered how long and disinterestedly he has labored for the good of his country by all the means which, according to his convictions, he could conscientiously and honorably adopt. He is now advanced in years, and has long suffered from ill-health, and it is not surprising if he has lost much of that energy and resolution which procured for him, in the early part of the civil war, the reputation of rashness, but which certainly have never characterized his conduct as a statesman.

Barcelona.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

From the Moniteur, July 23.

At 5 o'clock yesterday evening, a movement took place at Barcelona. The general in command here instantly sent his troops against the rebels, who dispersed themselves immediately, and entrenched themselves in the manufacturing quarter of the town, to the west of the Rambla. By 11 o'clock they had erected 14 barricades. At midnight the chief of these were carried by assault; the others were not defended. This morning tranquillity seemed to be restored, but one battalion of troops, and several companies of the National Guard declared for the rebels. An order of the general immediately commanded them to dissolve themselves and lay down their arms in one hour. The disarmament was effected without resistance. At 11 o'clock to-day new barricades were formed in the Place of the Prado. By noon they were forced, in performing which General Bassols was wounded. The musketry firing still continues, but the advantage everywhere remains with the troops. The insurgents now occupy in the town only the terraces of some of the houses. The devotion which has been shown by the troops is admirable.

From the Moniteur, July 23.

The firing lasted on the 18th from 5 o'clock in the evening till midnight; it was resumed on the 19th in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening. It continued during the whole of the 20th and 21st till 5 in the evening.

On this latter day the insurgents, having been driven from their chief positions in Union-street, New-street, and Rambla-street, and from the hospital of the [illegible], took to the country.

They were followed by Cavalry, and put to the sword.

Gerona and Junquera are still in a state of insurrection.

Figueras is tranquil. The garrison is ready to fire at a moment's notice.

It is thought that the victory at Barcelona will put a stop to any other rising in Catalonia.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Barcelona accounts to 8 A. M. of the 23d, report the troops masters of all the positions, but they still remained under arms. Shops were being gradually reopened. The strife was very sanguinary. According to the estimates of the Captain of the packet *Cid*, which brought the news to Marseilles, the number of killed and wounded on both sides cannot have been less than 1,200. Preparations were being made to execute persons taken with arms in their hands. Gen. Ruiz commands the garrison of Gerona, which has risen.

Saragossa.

From the Paris Pays.

The insurrection in Arragon is confined to the capital of the province. It is positively stated that at a recent council the Government resolved to act immediately to crush this last stronghold of rebellion. Orders have consequently been given to General Dulce, who has been nominated Captain General of Arragon, in the place of General Falcon, to march upon Saragossa, with an army of 12,000 men and two batteries of artillery. He is to take possession of Monte-Torrero and Fort Aljaferia, positions which command the place, and are defended but by feeble garrisons. He will invest the town by the Ebro and other roads, and will summon the insurgents to surrender. If they refuse, he is to open a fire from the forts. No doubt is entertained at Madrid of the success of this plan. Falcon has not more than 3,000 regulars, and some battalions of National Guard in Saragossa. One of the generals under his command remained faithful to the Queen, and has withdrawn to the open country with 1,500 men. Under these circumstances the inhabitants of Saragossa, not being supported from without, cannot but submit. In any case, Dulce has orders not to risk street-fighting, but to act with his artillery. According to the *Epoca*, Falcon had taken to flight, and the troops, on hearing what had passed at Madrid, had left the city in a frame of mind favorable to the Government. It has been pretended that troubles have broken out in Gallicia. These reports are totally unfounded. There have been no disorders in that province. When the news of the fighting in Madrid reached Valencia there were some attempts at disorder, but thanks to the measure taken by the military authorities, the groups were dispersed without the necessity of firing upon them. General Armero, the Captain-General of Valladolid, has published a new *bando* couched in most severe terms. Every incendiary, he says, will be shot, three hours only being allowed for religious consolation.

FORMATION OF A JUNTA.

A letter from Saragossa, of the 15th, in the *Gazette*, gives an account of the formation of the Junta in that town, and of the drawing up of the revolutionary proclamation, and says that after the members of the Junta had separated at 8 P. M., there were "no groups, disturbance, nor absolutely anything to give a color to that inexplicable act, since the National Guard was not even convoked." Letters in the *Epoca* take the same view of the matter, and state that only a small detachment joined in the *pronunciamento*, whereas the artillery remained firm, determined to obey no other orders but those of the Queen. Some accounts say that General Falcon has made his escape into France. The troops sent against Saragossa from Burgos and Valencia were slowly returning, there being no need of reinforcements to maintain order.

ADDRESS TO THE SPANISH NATION.

On the 16th the Junta met again, and addressed the following proclamation to the Spanish nation:

"A political movement, of which history affords but few instances, has taken place in our city. Without any display of power, without military precautions, without the least disturbance, or the people uttering a single alarming cry, all the authorities, the Deputies in the Cortes, the popular corporations, and the chiefs of the army and the national militia, interpreting the will of Madrid, Saragossa, and the entire country, resolved yesterday to resist the administration of Gen. O'Donnell, who has trodden all principles under foot, revolted against the Constituent Cortes, and violated his own solemn engagements. If the contemned authority of the Cortes is to be reëstablished to its full extent—if the Throne is to remain closely united with the people—if the political principle represented by the Duke of Victory is to remain unimpaired,—the nation will have to undergo new sacrifices, in order to preserve those conquests of the revolution of July, now placed in extreme danger. The offer made by the whole country to the Duke of Victory must now be realized. Those who, in prosperous days, promised him two years ago their full and loyal support, are bound to come forward at a moment when he is the victim of a political intrigue likely to entail on us a long series of misfortunes. We do not wish to innovate. We desire neither more nor less than the results of the revolution of July, 1854; the Throne, the Cortes, progress, (of which Gen. Espartero has ever been the personification,) public order, and material prosperity—such are our principles and those professed by the entire Liberty Party. Those principles having been violated by the Count of Lucena, it behooves us to make an effort, the more efficacious as it will be general, in favor of menaced liberty, of the Cortes, who have been treated with scorn, and of the Throne, now divorced from the country."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Bayonne, July 24.—According to a letter from Saragossa, dated the 20th, General Falcon had just held a review of 16,000 men. A battalion from Tudela deserted as soon as it arrived before the city, and joined the insurgents, as did also the custom-house officers. 15,000 militiamen and peasants are on their march from Quinca to join the Arragonese. The frontier of Navarre is tranquil.

Valencia.

The Captain-General of Valencia had addressed the following despatch to the Minister of War, under date the 18th:

"Early in the morning of yesterday a few groups and other symptoms of alarm were observed in the streets, which corroborated the account I had previously received that a manifestation would be attempted against the new Government. [illegible] the troops in the most suitable positions, [illegible] bands, which induced the groups to disperse, and restored the city to its normal condition. The [illegible] despatch announcing the triumph of Her Majesty's arms efficaciously contributed to the maintenance of order. The city has ever since continued tranquil, and at this hour (5 o'clock P. M.) I perceive no cause of alarm. The troops of the garrison presented themselves united and compact, and their energetic attitude sufficed to awe the revolters and disperse them."

Hopes for the Failure of O'Donnell's Coup D'Etat.

The importance of the determined resistance of Barcelona is immense. The gallant conduct of the inhabitants must have greatly thwarted the military calculations of O'Donnell, and is calculated to encourage resistance in a multitude of other places. In fact, it may now be said that if Saragossa, from which we have had no direct news whatever for several days, is still in a vigorous condition, there is good hope that O'Donnell's *coup d'état* will fail. His army is not large, and he must be in the utmost embarrassment to know how to distribute it.

The insurrection which the *Moniteur* admits to be going on in Gerona is very serious. General Ruiz, one of the best generals in Spain, and a determined Progressist, commands the insurgents there.

General Bassols, the second in command of the Queen's troops at Barcelona, was seriously, and as some say mortally, wounded.

There are rumors among the Spaniards of many new risings in the provinces.

A Madrid letter of the 20th says that there is already a disagreement between O'Donnell and the Queen, who, not liking her tool, is in a hurry to throw it away.

The Affairs of Spain in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, July 23.

Mr. Murrough asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government were prepared to adopt any and what means for the prevention of armed interference of France in the internal affairs of Spain?

Lord Palmerston apprehended that there was nothing at present in the affairs of Spain that could in any way call for the interference of the French Government. The Emperor of the French was a man of great justice, and would no doubt feel that any foreign interference in the affairs of Spain, except under circumstances which could not be foreseen at present, would be most improper. He was also a man of great sagacity, and must know that those sovereigns who had been induced to interfere in the affairs of Spain had always sooner or later, found that such interference had been disastrous to themselves. He (Lord Palmerston) had no reason to apprehend that any intention existed on the part of the French Government to interfere in the affairs of Spain.

No Interference in the Affairs of Spain.

From the London Times, July 24.

So ends, then, the turbulent drama of 1854, not without great reproach to the capacity and activity of the Liberal party. The two years have been wasted in Constitution-making, and have utterly failed to bring forth those reforms which every friend to Constitutional Government felt that he had a right to expect. The Constitutional Government also made default in two cases in which better things might have been expected. The creditors of Spain remain under Constitutional, as under absolute monarchy, disgracefully defrauded, and a prohibitive tariff, the ruin of her revenue and the grave of her industry, remains untouched in its original barbarism. If the Constitutional Government has fallen, foreign nations have little reason to regret the change. In England we may regret that the last Constitutional Government on the continent, with the exception of Sardinia, has been overthrown, but our regrets ought not to urge us to interfere in any respect with the private affairs of a nation in which nothing appears to be perpetual except change and vicissitude. We have outlived the days when this country, in absurd imitation of the French Republic, and without the excuse of a revolutionary impulse, undertook the task of combating political opinion. That time is past, we trust, never to return; and so long as the new Government of Spain carefully performs its duties to us as an ally we shall be content that it should assume the form of Imperial France instead of Constitutional England, without feeling ourselves in any way called upon to intervene in matters of purely domestic organization. We hope—indeed we believe—that the Emperor of the French will follow a line of conduct similar to our own. If the new revolution of Madrid be framed in imitation of his conduct, he has the more reason to acquiesce quietly in its principles. Let the new Government last its time, but when the occasion arrives for destroying it we trust that France will show as little inclination as ourselves to check the course of a liberal reaction. It is quite evident that Spain has not yet settled down on her ultimate form of government. It is our duty and that of all her well-wishers to await the result, and not to force upon her those institutions that we may believe to be the most salutary in our own case.

Italian Affairs.

The Neapolitan Government announces that English ships shall enjoy the same privileges as Neapolitan and those of other nations who have reciprocal treaties; also, that the ten per cent. extra duty on wheat in English ships to France shall be returned.

Gen. Garibaldi, on leaving the little island of Caprera, (which he has purchased,) went to the baths of Voltagio, where the young men of the place gave him a serenade. On the following day Garibaldi thanked them in a letter, of which the following is the concluding passage:

"Young men of the rising generation! you are called to accomplish God's great design, as manifested to the great men of Italy in every age—the unity of the great people that produced the [illegible], the Scipios, and the [illegible]. The Italians in every province of the Peninsula are ready to rally to the glorious flag you carry; and, for my part, glad that I can fulfill my vow for Italy, I shall give to it, thanks be to God, the remainder of my life. GUISEPPE GARIBALDI."

Anglo-American [illegible].

From the London Star.

We confess to have waited with some interest and anxiety for the arrival of the mail which should bring us intelligence of the effect produced in the United States by the issue of the enlistment quarrel, and the discussions in press and Parliament by which it was preceded and followed. It will be remembered that, pending the decision of our Government on that question, it was the pleasure of a certain portion of our press to misrepresent the politicians and journalists of America as a set of filibusters, whose delight it is to minister to the basest passions of the mob, by indulging in a spirit of coarse insolence towards this country, and of unbounded arrogance and brag as regards their own. This was made the pretext for much insulting and irritating language in reference to the people and the institutions of America; and there was no end of the moralizing disquisitions to which we were treated as to the tendency of a democracy to corrupt the taste, and lower the political morality of a nation. Well, the American papers have arrived. Yesterday we inserted extracts from some of them, which we should have gladly multiplied had our space permitted. And what is their tone? Had they sought an excuse for violence, they might, most assuredly, have found it in rich abundance in the columns of our so-called leading journal. But, in truth, nothing can be more admirable than the temper they display. They forbear to remark upon the bluster and menace of which we had so copious an effusion in this country about the time of Mr. Crampton's dismissal. They do, indeed, let us see in a quiet way that they are perfectly aware of the humiliating and ridiculous position in which these papers have put themselves which, after having swaggered and bullied in the loftiest tones for weeks and months, at the last moment turn round and eat their humble pie with so resigned and demure an air. Neither is it concealed from them, that the part played by our Government, after permitting their organs so long to ride the high horse, is not the most dignified in the world. But instead of indulging in vulgar exultations over this, they do everything in their power to mitigate our mortification by putting upon the concessions we have made the most generous and honorable construction.

The history of Europe during the last century proves that this pretentious class of officials have much more frequently produced than prevented quarrels. Nothing can be more pitiful than the system of intrigue and counter intrigue which the representatives of the great Powers keep up, [illegible]

[illegible] politically in the [illegible] of the [illegible] States [illegible]. And nothing can be [illegible] than their [illegible] emergency arises in the [illegible] countries. Witness the Vienna note, which [illegible] all the active diplomatic wisdom of Europe was [illegible] in drawing up a document nearly half a [illegible] in length, on which the peace of the world depended, but which was so worded that it was understood by both the parties whom it was designed to reconcile, in a sense different from that which the diplomatists intended, though they afterwards acknowledged that it was the only sense it bore, according to the fair grammatical construction of the words employed. But this is not the time to enter at large upon the achievements of modern diplomacy. It would form a very curious chapter in the history of Europe if it were honestly written. But if any change is to be effected in this matter, we believe the initiative must be taken by the Americans themselves. It is for them to devise something new in the system of international intercourse. We have so many aristocratic interests and traditions closely interwoven with the old system, so many ornamental lords to dispose of, and so many younger sons to provide for, that we cannot be the first to shake off this expensive old incubus.

Perhaps it may gradually fall into desuetude. Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Milner Gibson, stated in his usual jaunty manner that the Government had not made up their mind as to appointing a successor to Mr. Crampton. We have no doubt that this delay, on the part of the Premier, is only a manifestation of petty spite towards the United States, in default of being able to inflict a graver insult; and it is exquisitely characteristic of the man. We trust, however, the American Government will display no feverish impatience on this point. It is very likely that they may find themselves able, by hook or by crook, to keep things moving at Washington, even without the aid of a British Ambassador. And we believe they could not more effectually mortify and alarm Lord Palmerston than by bearing, with perfect unanimity, the absence of the usual dangling diplomatic ornament sent to them by the English Court.

Prosecution in England for Insufficiently Manning an American Ship.

CAPTAIN SCHOMBERG vs. CAPTAIN BRYER, OF THE ISAAC WEBB.

From the Liverpool Times, 26th ult.

A case came before Messrs. T. W. Rathbone and J. H. Smith, at the Police Court yesterday, the first, we believe, arising out of the provisions of the late Passengers' Amendment Act, which excited considerable interest, many gentlemen connected with the passenger trade being present. Captain Schomberg, the chief officer of emigration at this port, with Lieut. Prior, his superintendent, were present, to prosecute on the part of the Emigration Commissioners. Mr. Simon, instructed by Lowndes, [illegible] and the defence was conducted by Mr. Squarey, Mr. [illegible] being absent when the case was called on.

Captain Schomberg stated that he appeared on the part of the Emigration Commissioners, to proceed against Captain Bryer, of the Isaac Webb, for a [illegible] under the Passengers' Amendment Act. [illegible]

[illegible]

By Mr. Wybergh.—The men who left the ship were left in the river; they left the ship in a boat; [illegible] through Mr. John Da Costa's shipping office; [illegible]

To Mr. Squarey.—The word was passed from the [illegible] which of Mr. Da Costa's clerks passed the word [illegible] and he knows their voices. [illegible]

John Kelly, an able seaman on board the Isaac Webb, [illegible]

Francis Langdale, another of the men sailing, corroborated the fact of the men leaving; he himself had been offered 5s. that morning (yesterday) to keep away, by one of Mr. Da Costa's clerks; [illegible]

Evidence was given to show that summonses to appear had been served on two of the alleged twelve, [illegible]

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Squarey [illegible]

Mr. Squarey—Only two.

Mr. Simon—We don't know where to find any [illegible]

Mr. Squarey—If you asked for the articles you should have had them. Here they are now. I won't oppose an adjournment.

Mr. Simon—It is quite clear what sort of witnesses these would make when they now refuse to appear. I won't ask to put them in the box.

Mr. Squarey urged that the real point of this prosecution was some supposed slight upon Mr. Somers by the captain, and contended that on every ground it would fail. He then proceeded to call evidence, but still insisted that there was no evidence to show that his client was obnoxious to the penalty.

Mr. McKenna, [illegible] officer of the Isaac Webb, was examined, and stated he had continued on board all the time the ship was in port; [illegible] able to jog along; on that evening he spoke to him [illegible] day, he was a little in the same way.

To Mr. M'Kenna.—The stevedores and riggers were not mustered with the crew; he has never been in them, and does not know when he may have heard; he goes by counting; he can't swear how many men were on board; there were about 18 or 20 in a watch; won't swear it was so many a watch; there were two watches, and more than 12 in each; there was more than 15, or more than 14; there might be more than 16; will swear that every man he saw pass Lieutenant Prior went on shore, but he didn't stop to see them all pass; Mr. Da Costa's clerk was on board at the time of the muster; he went off in the little boat, and he thinks it was after the rigger left; he did not go with them; can't say how many people went with him; the crew was mustered next day, and Mr. Da Costa's clerk was there; witness did not count them; he doesn't think the captain was there; the crew abandoned the ship, and so did the second officer.

To Mr. Squarey.—They are obliged to lay by for several hours in order to get the men sober before they sail.

John Reid was sworn, and was asked by Mr. Squarey in what state, as to sobriety, was Somers on the day the crew was mustered, which was objected to by Mr. Simon, but, after some consideration by the Bench, the question was allowed, and the witness said, "Well, he was a little in liquor." He didn't see any of the crew go ashore at all after the muster; he didn't see any persons go on shore in a boat; he believed the second mate's watch consisted of seventeen men and a boy; won't swear there were seventeen; can't say but there were more than sixteen in the watch.

This was the case for the defendant.

Mr. Simon did not address the Court, and, after a brief consideration,

Mr. Rathbone said: This is the first case we have had under this section. The offence charged is a very grave one, and in every future instance we shall, very probably, impose the full penalty. We fine the captain £25.

Mr. Smith added that they did not mean in any way by their decision to convey that the captain was cognizant of what had been done, but the law held him responsible, and he should have seen that he had a full crew before he sailed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Asia.] LONDON, Friday, July 25 1856—5 P. M.

Our markets for Colonial and Foreign Produce, with the exception of Sugar, have been quiet during the week. There is a good supply of MONEY offered at 3½ to 4 ℔ cent. CONSOLS leave off 95⅞ for money, 95¾@95⅞ for the account. MEXICAN DOLLARS 5s. 0⅝d.; S. A. DOUBLOONS 74s. 6d.@74s. 9d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 6d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1⅞d.

COCHINEAL.—Is firm. Of about 600 bags at public auction half were placed. Honduras Silver 3s. 7d.@3s. 9d. for ord. to mid. Teneriffe Black 4s. 1d.@4s. 6d. Mexican Black 4s.@4s. 4d. for ord. to good.

COCOA.—A small parcel Guayaquil has been sold at 50s., and of Granada from 51s.@61s. 6d. for fair red; 200 bags Trinidad chiefly bought in at 56s. 6d.@60s. for good grey to fine red.

COFFEE.—A good business has been done at higher prices. Of Plantation Ceylon 1,500 casks, 250 barrels and 650 bags nearly the whole were placed, fine ord. fetching 58s., and low mid. 62s. 420 pkgs. Mocha realized 75s. for mid. green to 76s. for good clean garbled; 3,000 bags Costa Rica found buyers at 57s. 6d. for fine ord. to 62s. 6d. for low mid.; 211 bales ord. pale Malabar at 54s.@56s. 6d. Of 3,748 bags Rio about half sold at 41s. 6d.@46s. 6d. for ord. to good ord.

COTTON.—The public sales have reached 3,650 bales at full rates. Surats 4¼d.@4¾d. ℔ lb. for ordinary to good. Madras 4½d.@5d. At Liverpool, yesterday, there was a moderate demand, with mid. Orleans at 6 5-16d. ℔ lb.

The CORN market was dull on Monday, with a moderate supply of English WHEAT, which was taken at about the prices ruling that day week; there was little demand for foreign. The average price of English WHEAT, for the week ending July 19, was 76s. 8d. on 21,860 qrs. returned. To-day the market was depressed, and lower prices were taken to effect sales. EXTRA OHIO FLOUR, to arrive, has been sold at 34s.@35s., c. f. & ins.

HEMP.—A moderate business has been done. St. Petersburg unchanged. Of 3,320 bales Jute about half were placed at £14@£18 for common to good bright selected.

LEAD.—Refined £25 10. Common £24.

LARD.—Some small supplies have come from the Continent; 56s. paid for barrels and tierces.

LINSEED.—There have been considerable sales at extreme rates. A cargo of Alexandrian on the coast has brought 58s., c. f. and ins. Several cargoes for shipment from Taganrog have been sold at 56s., delivered. On the spot Bombay is held at 60s. Calcutta fetches 54s.@61s.

IRON.—Little doing in Rails, which are quoted at £7 15s.@£8.

MOLASSES.—Business has been done in Antigua at 20s. 6d., and in inferior sorts of West India at 22s.@21s. 6d.

OILS.—Linseed in limited supply, and difficult to purchase at 36s. 3d.@36s. Rape little offered; Refined 52s.@54s. 6d.; Brown, 52s.; Sperm, £105@£107; Cocoa Nut, £40@£42; Palm, £45.

RICE is dull on the spot; 6,500 bags at auction were all sold at 8s. 3d.@9s. 6d. for low Arracan; 1,580 bags Madras brought 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d. for Barley Grain. Privately there is a good inquiry for cargo for export; 8,500 bags Ballam have been taken at 9s., ex ship; 3,500 bags low Coringa Madras sold at 9s.; and a cargo of 500 tons Arracan at 10s. 6d. for a near port.

RUM is firmer; 60 puns. St. Croix have been taken at 2s. 3d. ℔ proof gal.; 100 puns. mid. to fair Jamaica at 4s.@4s. 3d.; Leewards have been bought at 2s. 4d. ℔ proof gal.

SPELTER.—On the spot, £24.

For SALTPETRE there is little inquiry; 1,574 bags Bombay at auction were placed at 37s. 6d.@38s. to 12½ ℔ cent.

SPICES.—Pimento, 133 bags sold from 4½d.@4¾d. for fair quality. Pepper, 1,760 bags Black fetched 5d. for good Singapore, 5¼d. for grey Malabar. 2,300 bags rough African Ginger realized 24s. 6d.@26s. Cloves, 19 cases fine Penang taken in at 1s. ℔ lb.

LINSEED CAKES.—Firm, with few parcels of Foreign offered.

SUGAR.—The market has recovered from the flatness prevailing at the end of last week, and prices paid to-day are about 6d.@1s. dearer than on Friday. At the Dutch Trading Company's sale held yesterday at Amsterdam, the 91,000 baskets were all disposed of at an advance on May rates of 5d.@6d. up to No. 14, and 7d.@8d. on higher numbers; one third was taken for export, and of this 19,000 baskets were for Bavaria. The transactions in West India amount to 2,250 hhds. Most of the parcels put up to auction have been bought in; but 4,000 bags Mauritius, to-day, have brought very full prices. Privately, sales have been made of 700 bags brown Pernams at 48s.@48s. 6d.; 1,200 bags Siam at 41s.@48s. 6d.; 7,000 bags (166 tons) good [illegible] Manilla at 45s. 6d.; 2,400 boxes Havana (No. 11½) at 48s.@49s. 6d.; 6,000 bags Mauritius at 44s. 6d.@48s. 6d., with grainy 52s. 6d.@56s.; and afloat two cargoes Havana, viz: 1,500 boxes (No. 10 to 10½) at 52s. and 4,250 boxes (No. 11 to 11½) at 56s. 6d., both for a near port. We have news of the reduction of duties in Russia from about 31s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. ℔ 100, and of the admission of Refined at about 43s.

TIN.—Common Blocks 129s.; Refined 136s.

TALLOW.—Market is quiet. St. Petersburg on the spot 51s. 6d., and 50s. 3d., for the last three months of the year.

TEA.—Has not met with any improvement in the demand. A little speculative demand for common Congou at 8¾d. ℔ lb.

TURPENTINE.—No sales of Rough. American Spirits in casks fetched 31s. 6d.

WHALEBONE.—Nominal.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 25.

The arrivals this week are again to a large extent, viz: 154,915 bushels WHEAT, 65,551 bushels CORN, 28,257 barrels FLOUR, from the States; 461 quarters WHEAT, 1,457 sacks FLOUR, from Spain; and 5,424 quarters WHEAT, from the Mediterranean. Farmers' deliveries of WHEAT, for the week ending last Saturday, were 71,860 quarters, at 76s. 8d., against 95,188 quarters, at 76s. 4d., in the corresponding week of last year. On Tuesday we reported, per Atlantic, a quiet market for all Breadstuffs. WHEAT—a moderate consumptive business, at prices nominally unchanged. FLOUR and INDIAN CORN without alteration, and little doing. Since then, we have had a good deal of rain; but this appears to have been local, the weather being reported fine from all parts of the country.

To-day's market was dull, and there was little business done in any description of Grain. WHEAT—a very limited sale, at a reduction of 2d. ℔ bushel. Good FLOUR slow, at a decline of 6d. to 1s., and common 1s.@1s. 6d. ℔ barrel. INDIAN CORN generally held at 33s. for Yellow, and 31s. 6d. for White, but no progress could be made in sales at these rates. The quotations are: FLOUR, Philadelphia, 33s. 6d.@35s.; Baltimore, 34s.@35s. 6d.; Ohio, 35s. 6d.@37s. ℔ barrel. WHEAT—Red, 9s. 9d.@10s. 9d.; White, 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d. ℔ 70 lbs. INDIAN CORN, Yellow, 33s.; White, 31s. ℔ 480 lbs.

BEEF—Has sold to a moderate extent in retail during the week, at about former rates, but to sell, ex ship, heavy concessions have been made. PORK—Is in steady retail demand, without change in prices. BACON—Has become dull, the demand for the country having fallen off, and sales are on a greatly reduced scale—prices are nominally unaltered. LARD—The small parcels coming to hand are sold at 61s. to 67s. 6d., but the demand is very limited, in consequence of the diminished consumption. TALLOW—Is in good supply and dull at about the quotations of last week. Butchers' Association, 52s.@53s.

RESIN—Common, in moderate request, at 4s. 6d. ex ship and store. BARK—In request at advanced rates; Philadelphia selling at 13s., and Baltimore at 8s. 6d.@10s.

COTTON.—The unsettled state of the weather and the [illegible] tends to keep the Market quiet. Holders offer their Cotton very freely, and buyers get an occasional advantage, but quotations remain unchanged. In Manchester there is a good steady business doing. Mid. Orleans, 6 5-16d.; Mobile, 6⅛d.; Uplands, [illegible]

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

The number of M. A. and B. A. degrees conferred at Cambridge (Eng.) during the past academical year is—M. A. [illegible]; B. A. 119.

A Congress of Naturalists and Physicians is to be held at Vienna on the 16th of September.

Col. Fremont in California.

From the Boston Journal.

Notwithstanding the strong dislike I feel to write for a public journal, I cannot resist a desire to correct some of the errors which I see published from time to time in relation to Col. FREMONT and his operations in California previous to and during the war with Mexico. I was in California at the breaking out of the war with the ship *Sterling* and bark *Moscow*, of Boston, under my charge, prosecuting business on the coast, in the pursuit of which I was continually traversing the country from San Diego to San Francisco by sea and land, visiting all the ranches, rivers, missions and places where any inhabitants were to be found. This was previous to, during, and also after the war. Consequently I was in the country all the time that Col. FREMONT was there, and for some time after his return with Gen. KEARNEY.

Frequent business transactions with the colonel, such as furnishing supplies, transporting troops, &c., furnished opportunity for my being somewhat posted up in regard to his movements.

The first hostile movement between the Californians and Americans, and of which I have seen but very imperfect accounts in the newspapers, was nearly as follows:

About the 5th of March, 1846, I was at Monterey with the bark *Moscow*, from the leeward coast. There was then no other vessel in port. Colonel (then Captain) FREMONT had a few days previously arrived, with his topographical party of about fifty persons, worn down and almost exhausted by severe service and long privations. At a considerable distance from the settlements he left his party, and came to Monterey to obtain permission to pitch his camp in some convenient place where he could refresh his men and beasts, and obtain necessary supplies to enable him to continue his explorations. The Mexican commander (General JOSE CASTRO) was sick, and on Captain FREMONT's waiting on him and preferring his request, CASTRO, with the usual Mexican and Spanish flourish of compliments, which says much and means but little, replied that he was at perfect liberty to do as he liked, and the whole country was at his disposition. This was all the Captain wished for, and, returning appropriate thanks, requested that the permission might be put in writing. This CASTRO declined doing, saying that he was too unwell; he was a Mexican soldier—his word was his bond, &c. Captain FREMONT was probably led to suppose he was dealing with a man of honor, but those who knew CASTRO knew that such commodities as honesty or honor never troubled him with their company. CASTRO, while granting the request of Captain FREMONT, was planning all the while how he might entrap the "Gringoes," and thereby make capital for himself at Mexico. Capt. FREMONT returned to his brave and faithful, but weary and almost worn-out companions, no doubt rejoicing at the prospect of seeing his men soon luxuriating in the anticipated supplies of clothing, shoes, tobacco, &c., of which they had long been destitute, and being enabled, with recruited strength and fresh horses to enter again his field of arduous labor, of which labor the whole civilized world are now reaping the benefits.

Gen. CASTRO, immediately after the departure of Capt. FREMONT from Monterey, was mounted and rousing the whole population, calling upon them to arm and mount to exterminate or drive the banditti from the country; (robbers, cutthroats and such epithets were now freely bestowed upon the party.)

The following day I saw about three hundred mounted men depart from Monterey, with the perfidious CASTRO at their head, and all well armed. The Americans, in the meantime, were moving their camp to a convenient place for refreshing, and Capt. FREMONT had sent LOUIS GODEY, one of his well-tried companions, with a note to the *American Consul (T. O. LARKIN, Esq.)* at Monterey, to say that after the camp affairs were regulated, he intended to pay his respects to him, in company with a few of his officers. I was at the Consul's when GODEY arrived. He was immediately dispatched back with information of what was transpiring. I felt indignant at the faithless and rascally conduct of CASTRO, and in the hope of being of some assistance to my countrymen in distress, I wrote a note to Capt. FREMONT offering what service I might be able to render, and assured him that if he should be attacked and hard put, if he could fight his way through to the coast, I would proceed to any point designated to take them on board my vessel. We felt and expressed fears to GODEY that he would be captured on his return, but the old mountaineer, who was used to playing Indian when necessary, said, "he could work his way in safety where there was grass enough to cover a snake." He did so, and rejoined his companions in safety.

On the arrival of CASTRO at San Juan, with his force largely augmented, he sent word to Capt. FREMONT to immediately break up his camp and move out of the country, or in a few hours he would attack and destroy every man of them. His pretence was that he had just received orders from Mexico to that effect. Capt. FREMONT sent back a verbal message that he would hold no correspondence with a man who had so shamelessly broken his faith, and, furthermore, that he would not go until he was ready. The American party consisted of fifty-four men, including Capt. FREMONT's body-guard of six Delaware Indians. Each man was armed with a long rifle, two rifle pistols, tomahawk and knife, and they were men of tried mettle, who knew how to use their weapons.

Two days after this a pencil note from Capt. F. was brought to Mr. LARKIN, by some unknown person, and, as it showed the state of affairs at camp, I made an extract from it:

Evening of March 10.—I am now making myself as strong as possible, with the intention that, if attacked, we will fight to extremity and refuse quarter, trusting to our country to avenge our deaths. No one of the Californians have come to my camp, and from the heights where I am encamped (with the glass) we are able to see troops mustering at St. Juan, and preparing cannon. We have in nowise done wrong to the people or authorities of the country, and, if we are hemmed in and assaulted here, we will die, every man of us, under the flag of our country. J. C. FREMONT.

CASTRO, in the meantime, was sending in his bulletins, stating that they were hunting after the "foreign vagabonds," but as yet had not got sight of them; when, in truth, they were in plain sight on the summit of a hill, with the stars and stripes waving over them.

For three days CASTRO manœuvred his forces around this little band. Occasionally he would form his line and charge towards the hill as if they were going to ride them under their horses' feet, but a bead was drawn along the tubes of fifty-four rifles by eagle eyes that were accustomed to look death in the face as a familiar acquaintance. Each shot would empty a saddle, and the Californians knew it; and each of their gallant charges brought up "all standing" before getting within rifle range. On the fourth day, finding that they would not be attacked, the camp was broken up, the Americans leisurely packed up their animals, and moved off in the face of the enemy, who did not dare molest them, and pursued their way towards the Sacramento.

Immediately on getting a respectable distance between them and the fifty-four Americans, the Californian force of over 300 men, with their field pieces, and Gen. CASTRO at their head, made a gallant charge on the deserted camp, and picking up an old saddle cloth, an empty keg, and some trash that had been thrown away, a glorious story was proclaimed. A proclamation was written and dispatched from the *field of battle*, congratulating the people of California that the "Banditti" had been routed and driven from the country, and they had retired in such confusion and with such precipitancy as to abandon their camp equipage.

Capt. FREMONT now moved towards New-Helvetia, (afterwards called Sutter's Fort,) from which place I received a letter from him, dated March 23, 1846; and as it tends to show that he always respected the rights and was anxious in avoiding all cause for offence to the people whose country he was traversing, and also that they always received kindness and hospitality at his hands, I will take the liberty of giving an extract from it.

"The scant hospitality which we met with below made it somewhat hazardous to send any of my people to Monterey, and therefore I was not able to offer you sooner my earnest thanks for the pleasure afforded by your note of the 9th. The noble offer you made me, doubly valuable at such a time, I only regret that a respect for my own government, and for my duty as one of its officers, will not permit me to avail myself of. But I trust that an insult so [illegible] and gross as that we have just received will not be silently passed by. You have doubtless seen the proclamation of the Governor and you will hardly require any assurance to know that it is scandalously false—but it may be well to inform you that there is not the slightest foundation for any [illegible] in it [illegible]. Under a permission which I had visited Monterey expressly to obtain, and agreeably to which provisions and [illegible] had been deposited by Mr. LARKIN for our use [illegible] to the southward when we met with the [illegible] you already know.

The people of the country where we encamped were constantly in my camp and were received always hospitably. We paid in cash and at high prices for every article purchased. On the other hand it was a standing order in the camp that no man of the party should enter the house of an inhabitant without my permission."

I will here take the opportunity of remarking that whatever cause some people may have for speaking disparagingly of Col. FREMONT's acts, and charging him with injustice and [illegible] during the war towards the inhabitants of California, I never, myself, heard one of them (and I knew nearly every man in the country at that time) speak of Col. FREMONT after the war but in terms of admiration and respect.

Much property was taken from them, such as horses, cattle, provisions, saddles, arms, &c., for the use of the United States forces under his command, and in every case was an equivalent left with the individual for payment—in the shape of an obligation on the United States Government to pay for the same. A great deal of this paper—which was considered by both giver and receiver as an equivalent, and in many cases was the only means which the people of California had of paying their debts—still remains unpaid; some trifling informality in the account prevents the payment, although the evidence of a just debt remains.

After the return of CASTRO to Monterey, I think he worked himself into the belief that he had actually driven Colonel FREMONT from the country, and to add to his laurels he issued another proclamation, ordering every foreigner to quit the country under pain of death. At this time there were about thirty or forty American emigrant families who had crossed the Rocky Mountains, partly induced by the promises of the Government that they should have lands given them; they had taken up their abodes in the valleys of the Sacramento, the San Joaquin, and about the Bay of San Francisco. These people, with hardly an exception, were well disposed, industrious and respectable. They conformed to the laws of the country, and with their wives and little ones hoped to find protection and comfort in the land of their adoption. But the edict of the perfidious CASTRO had gone forth, and they were ordered to depart, leaving behind them all their improvements, their animals, their arms and implements of husbandry. Thus without the means of fight or defence, they were to be driven among tribes of hostile Indians to be massacred or perish in the mountains.

The people had reason to suppose that CASTRO would soon be on them with an overwhelming force, to put his threat in execution. Self-preservation required prompt and efficient measures, "and they rose as one man to defend their rights." A party of about forty men proceeded to Sonoma, a considerable town, on the north side of the Bay of San Francisco, where there was a large quantity of guns and military stores. It was also the residence of Gen. MARIANO GUADALUPE VALLEJO, the Mexican Commander of the Northern District, who was one of the most influential and honorable men in the country. The arms and ammunition belonging to the Government were taken *possession of. Private property was respected* and left untouched, and although most of these men were poor and poorly clad, they scorned to avail themselves of the opportunity to wrongly appropriate to their private use articles of which they were in much need. General VALLEJO, his brother, SALVATOR VALLEJO, and brother-in-law, JACOB P. LEESE, and Col. VICTOR PRUDON, were escorted as prisoners to Sutter's Fort, to be held as hostages; and Sonoma was left with a garrison of eighteen, which in a few days increased to sixty men. They declared themselves independent; chose Mr. WM. B. IDE as their Governor, and proceeded to form a Republican Government. Their flag adopted on the occasion, was an imitation of a grizzly bear and a lone star, executed with a blacking brush on a cotton sheet. Gov. IDE issued a proclamation, setting forth the causes of their intentions, and this, the first Republican proclamation issued in California, will compare favorably with the proclamation of any other Governor before or since. This was the origin of the "Bear Party."

Yet these were the men, the hardy and brave pioneers of California, who are stigmatised by a writer in the New-York *Evening Post* and copied in the *Journal* of the 10th ult., as "a band of lawless desperadoes." The said writer's knowledge is evidently very limited of matters and things in California at that time. General MARTINEZ VALLEJO, the owner of 40,000 head of cattle, and whom he designates as his old friend, is altogether a mistake. There were two families of the names of VALLEJO and MARTINEZ, of which DON IGNACIO MARTINEZ and Gen. MARIANO GUADALUPE VALLEJO were men of the highest respectability. The latter is the person the writer in the *Post* intended to represent. He was a *holder of 27* square leagues of land, but in his best estate had not *more than 20,000 head of cattle. "Josepha"* and "the Sacrifices" River are also mentioned by the writer, but they existed in California only in his imagination. I mention these as some of the inaccuracies of the letter.

Col. FREMONT was urged to take command of the Bear Party and incorporate them with his own command, but he was an United States officer, and declined compromising his own Government or his own honor as its officer. He was continuing his way towards Oregon when he was overtaken by Lieut. GILLESPIE, with dispatches from the United States. The instructions he received caused him to turn again towards California. He also received CASTRO's proclamation, and he determined to hunt that gentleman up, and punish the insult which had been offered to his Government. The American emigrant families also were claiming his protection, as they were threatened with extermination, and Col. FREMONT was not the man to abandon them. Which of the above reasons most influenced him we know not. He kept his instructions to himself—but either of the others were of sufficient cause to make war upon CASTRO.

It has since been shown that his instructions were to prepare the way and be in readiness to occupy the country at short notice, in anticipation of the Mexican war. *Incorporating* the *Bear* Party with his battalion, operations were now commenced against CASTRO. On arriving at Sonoma, FREMONT ascertained that CASTRO was collecting a large force on the opposite side of the bay, and was crossing them over to the Sonoma side, supposing that he (FREMONT) was in Oregon. About 70 or 80 of CASTRO's men, under command of DE LA TORRE, were passed over. Col. F. intended to wait until they were all on his side of the bay, and CASTRO with them, and then cut off their retreat by destroying their boats, and hunt the game afterwards at his convenience.

But learning that the "*Banditti*" and "*Bears*" were after him, CASTRO wisely concluded to keep *on the safe side of the water—and now began the* race after DE LA TORRE and his party. The two parties were about equal in numbers, but the Californians had the best horses. The Californians had a few days previously taken prisoners, and barbarously murdered two of Capt. FREMONT's men. I was at the Mission of St. Rafael just after TORRE's party retreated by there, and shortly after the Americans passed in as full charge as their tired horses would admit after them. Col. F. was sure they could not escape him; care had been taken to remove all boats from about the peninsula, and there seemed to be no chance for them—but with their superior horses they were enabled to keep some twenty miles ahead of the avengers; and on arriving at Sancilito a large boat happened to call there by accident, which they seized and effected their escape. The following night Capt. FREMONT and party arrived at Sancilito, and encamped opposite my ships, and the following morning I visited him at his camp. As yet I had not seen the Captain, but my imagination had pictured him out somehow as I thought he ought to look. Of course a knowledge of his exploits and *renown led me to suppose that I should see a full* whiskered, military looking man, towering in size above all his command, stiff with uniform and straps, and looking blood, bullets and grizzly bears. But I saw nothing of the kind. After a survey of the different groups about the camp, I could discover no one that bore resemblance to my picture, and going up to a long, lank specimen of a Kentuckian, dressed with a greasy deer-skin shirt, and trousers to match, and a coon-skin cap on his head, with the tail in front, I asked if the Captain was in the camp. This individual (the long doctor) replied in the affirmative, and pointed out to me as Captain FREMONT a slender and well proportioned man, of sedate but pleasing countenance, sitting in front of a tent. His dress, as near as I remember, was a blue flannel shirt, after the naval style, open at the throat, with a white star worked on each corner of the collar, which was turned over; over this, a deer skin hunting-shirt, figured and trimmed in hunter's style, blue cloth pants and neat moccasins, all of which had very evidently seen hard service. His head was not cumbered by hat or cap of any shape, but a light cotton handkerchief bound tightly around his head, surmounted a suit which might not appear very fashionable at the White House, or be presentable at the Queen's Levee, but to my eye it was an admirable rig to steal under or fight in. A few minutes' conversation convinced me that I stood in the presence of the King of the Rocky Mountains. He said "his operations were against the military force of the country. That his Government had been outrageously insulted in his person, and he intended to punish *Castro* a little and try and hunt him from the country." Capt. F. also determined on spiking and disabling the guns of the fort at the opposite side of the passage, as that place, if garrisoned by the enemy, would much obstruct the passage of ships, and consequently endanger the safety of supplies which might arrive by sea. As this little affair is related in Mr. UPHAM's *Life of Fremont* incorrectly, and the same version appearing in your *Journal* of July 30, I beg leave to state the facts in the case: Capt. F. requested me to furnish him with articles from the trade-room of the ship for the purpose of the expedition, such as crow-bars, hatchets, steels for spiking, axes, &c., all of which were supplied, then not having any one in his party accustomed to navigate a sail-boat in the strong tides and dangerous shores in the vicinity of the Fort, he requested that I would furnish a boat's crew, and act as pilot myself on the occasion. I did so. Capt. F. expecting some opposition, took with him Lieut. GILLESPIE, the celebrated "KIT CARSON," his body guard of Delaware Indians, and about a dozen others, all well armed and stowed away in the launch. The passage across was about four miles. A strong breeze was blowing, and it was somewhat rough in the open passage. A number of the old mountaineers who had never before been exposed to the swell of old ocean, paid tribute to Neptune with great reluctance, and as the spray flew over the boat, one of them expressed a decided preference for riding a grizzly bear on the Rocky Mountains, to riding on a boat. Owing to the difficulties of a bad surf and rocky coast, I landed them about a quarter of a mile from the Fort. The boat was anchored outside the surf. One of my men swam on shore with a line, and the boat was hauled in as near the shore as the surf allowed, when all but the boat's crew, who were ordered to remain and keep the boat safe, jumped overboard and scrambled to the shore, each after his own fashion. Between the landing place and the Fort a number of gullies or ravines occurred, and some rough places, which had to be traveled over with some caution by myself; but these obstructions to me were nothing to people who had been accustomed to scale the Sierras. They were very quiet, and felt somewhat out of their element while breasting the inconsiderable swell of the Pacific, but the moment their feet touched the shore they were at home, and the way they skipped from rock to rock and across the ravines was a caution to goats. And what was amusing, if not a little mortifying to me, was that I, who was engaged as pilot to the Fort, could not by any possible navigation or locomotion of my own arrive within the walls of the Fort until all the guns were disabled, and the party about retiring.

These were not (as the book states) "field pieces," but consisted of three brass and seven iron, and all heavy fortification guns. And that they were most effectually spiked, can be attested to by the officers of the United States ship *Portsmouth*—for a few weeks after, on removing them to a new fort in the inner harbor, they were much troubled in removing the Butchers' steels, and it was finally effected by cutting entirely round them, and then to render them serviceable again by inserting a copper screw-bolt, and drilling a new touch-hole—a tedious job, and one which probably called forth blessings from Lieutenant MISSROON, or the ones who caused him the job.

The conquest of California, I do not think, should be placed wholly to the credit of the Navy and General KEARNEY. The Navy has a right to a large share, and the officers and crews performed hard duty on shore as well as on board; but they were well clothed and fed, and always had comfortable quarters when the day's work of building forts, marching, or fighting was done. Not so with Colonel FREMONT. He was chasing the enemy night and day; with miserable horses, his people very destitute of clothing, on short rations, and undergoing hardships and privations far beyond those experienced by the sailors. And the reason of his not being in action as much as the crews of the ships were, may be very well understood by what one of the most efficient of the California officers said to me: "We like to have the men from the ships come to fight us; they are no horsemen, and we can fight them as we like, and leave them at our pleasure; we can't drive them, to be sure, but they can't catch us when we want to run—but we would sooner have the devil after us than FREMONT." Of the share of the credit due to General KEARNEY, there are various opinions. I do not wish to express mine.

WILLIAM D. PHELPS,
(not David, as the book says.)

LEXINGTON, Aug. 1, 1856.

Munificent Donation to the Massachusetts Historical Society—Address by Hon. Edward Everett.

At a special meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, on Tuesday, Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, the President, announced that Mr. THOMAS DOWSE of Cambridge had presented his splendid *private* library to the Society, through the medium of GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq. The only condition specified is that it shall be kept together in a single and separate room forever, and that it shall only be used in that room. After the particulars of this important donation had been stated in a very interesting manner by the President, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT addressed the Society in the following remarks, which we copy from the Boston *Advertiser*:

"I rise, Mr. President, to express the satisfaction which I am sure we all feel at the very important and interesting communication just made from the Chair. After what has been so well said and so judiciously done by yourself and the gentleman (Mr. LIVERMORE) to whose friendly offices *the Society is so much indebted on this occasion*, I do not feel as if anything further were necessary than to confirm your proceedings. At any rate, Sir, I did not come to the meeting prepared to take the lead in reference to any measures *which it may be thought proper for the Society* to adopt. I had been led to suppose that that duty would devolve upon a distinguished gentleman (President QUINCY) to whom, on account of his longer acquaintance with Mr. DOWSE and his noble library, it most appropriately belongs. Deprived as we are of his presence, I rise with great cheerfulness to submit the only motion to you which seems to be required by the occasion.

Before doing so, Sir, I will observe that I have for more than thirty years had the good fortune to enjoy the friendship of Mr. DOWSE, and to be well acquainted with the riches of his library. Twenty-five years ago I stated in a public address that I considered it for its size the most valuable *library of English books with which I was* acquainted. A quarter of a century has since passed, during the greater part of which Mr. DOWSE has continued to increase the number of his books and the value of his library by new acquisitions; and it now amounts, as our President informs us, to about five thousand volumes. Many of these are books of great rarity, such as are usually found only in the collections of the curious. A still greater number, in fact the great proportion, are books of great intrinsic value, which is by no means sure to be the case with bibliographical rarities. *In one word, Sir, it is a choice library of* the standard literature of our language. Most of these books, where there was more than one edition, are of the best edition. They are all in good condition—that has ever been a rule with Mr. DOWSE—and very much the larger part of them are in elegant, some in superb, bindings. *It is in* truth a collection reflecting equal credit on the judgment, taste and liberality of its proprietor.

Sir, we have a guaranty for the value of his library in the inducement which led Mr. DOWSE, very early in life, to commence its formation, and *which has never deserted him*. His interest in books is not, like that of some amateur collectors, limited to their outsides. He has loved to collect books because he has loved to read them; and I have often said that I do not believe there is a library in the neighborhood of Boston better read by its owner than that of Mr. DOWSE.

Mr. DOWSE may well be called a public benefactor, Sir, and especially for this, that he has shown, by a striking example, that it is possible to unite a life of diligent manual labor with refined taste, intellectual culture, and those literary pursuits which are commonly thought to require wealth, leisure, and academical education. He was born and brought up in narrow circumstances. He had no education but what was to be got from a common town school seventy years ago. *He* has worked all his life at a laborious mechanical trade; and never had a dollar to spend but what he had first earned by his own manual labor. Under these circumstances, he has not only acquired a handsome property—not an uncommon thing in this *country*—but has spent an ample portion of it in surrounding himself with a noble collection of books—has found leisure to acquaint himself with their contents—has acquired a fund of useful *knowledge*—cultivated a taste for art, and thus derived happiness of the purest and highest kind from those goods of fortune which too often minister only to sensual gratification and [illegible] display.

I rejoice, Sir, that our friend has adopted so [illegible] a method of preventing the dispersion of a library brought together with such [illegible] and at so great an expense. Apart from the [illegible] to our Society, [illegible] of its members, I acknowledge with deep gratitude, [illegible] to the community. In this way, he has rescued his collection from the [illegible] of those vicissitudes to which the possessions of individuals and families are subject. There is no other method by which this object can be obtained. I saw the treasures of art and taste collected at Strawberry Hill during a lifetime, by HORACE WALPOLE, at much expense, scattered to the four winds. The [illegible] private library I ever saw (Lord SPENCER's is the best) was that of the late Mr. THOMAS GRENVILLE, the son of GEORGE GRENVILLE, of Stamp Act memory. He intended that it should go to augment the treasures of taste and art at Stowe, to whose proprietor (the Duke of BUCKINGHAM) he was related. In a green old age—being short of ninety—he had some warning of the ruin which impended over that magnificent family, and by a codicil to his will, executed but a few months before his death, he gave his magnificent collection to the British Museum. In the course, I think, of a twelvemonth from that time, everything that could be sold at Stowe was brought to the hammer.

Mr. DOWSE has determined to secure his library from these sad contingencies, by placing it in the possession of a public institution. Here it will be kept together, appreciated as it deserves, and conscientiously cared for. While it will add to the importance of our Society, and increase our means of usefulness, it will share that safety and permanence to which the Massachusetts Historical Society, under the laws of the Commonwealth, is warranted in looking forward.

Finally, Sir, I rejoice that our friend has taken this step when he has and as he has; and thus put it in our power to convey to him the assurance of our heartfelt gratitude; of our high sense of the value of his gift, and of the Society [illegible] regarding it as a high trust, it shall be preserved and used, so as best to promote the wise and liberal objects of the donation.

In taking my seat, Sir, I beg leave to submit the motion that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to consider and report immediately what measures it may be expedient for the Society to adopt in reference to the communication from the President."

The motion submitted by Mr. EVERETT was adopted, and the following persons were appointed the Committee: Hon. Edward Everett, Chief Justice Shaw, Hon. Judge White, Hon. Nathan Appleton, and Rev. Dr. Lathrop. The Committee subsequently reported a series of resolutions accepting the munificent donation of Mr. DOWSE, bestowing the name of the "Dowse Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society" upon the collection; expressing the most grateful and heartfelt thanks of the Society to Mr. DOWSE for so noble a manifestation of his confidence in the Society, and of his regard for the cause of literature and learning; and requesting that Mr. D. will allow his portrait to be taken for the Society, to be hung forever in the room appropriated to his library.

After remarks by Mr. J. C. GRAY, Mr. GEORGE LIVERMORE, Chief-Justice SHAW, and Mr. EVERETT, the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Extraordinary Proceedings—Charge of Bigamy and Attempted Abduction [illegible]

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 5.

The following particulars concerning a case which has just come to light in Cambridge, are from an authentic source. The case, and some of the incidents connected with it, caused much excitement in Cambridge, and among the friends of one of the parties concerned, who resided in this city.

Several weeks since, WILLIAM HALL, Esq., a graduate of Harvard, and now a resident of Iowa, arrived in this vicinity as the agent of the Governor of Iowa, with a requisition upon the Governor of this State, for the arrest of JONAS WYETH, 2d, of Cambridge, on the charge of bigamy, committed in 1851, in Iowa.

An executive warrant was issued by Governor GARDNER, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff S. W. RICHARDSON, of Cambridge, for service, and on the 16th day of June last Mr. RICHARDSON arrested Mr. WYETH in this city. While here in company with Mr. HALL, a habeas corpus was served upon Mr. RICHARDSON, requiring him to bring Mr. WYETH before the Supreme Court, where the latter was ordered to give bail in $5,000 for his appearance on the 9th of September next. The case was postponed to so remote a period for the purpose of affording time and opportunity to bring such facts in the case before the Executive as might lead to the revoking of the warrant.

Subsequently a hearing in this matter was had before the Attorney-General, and on Friday last that officer, as we are informed, made up his opinion, advising the revoking of the Executive warrant in the case.

During Friday, Mr. HALL, after some conversation with officers JAMES O. ROGERS and ISAAC PIERCE, (in which the two latter were given to understand that their aid was wanted in making a true and legal arrest,) engaged them to be prepared to go with him that night, and start on a long journey. Mr. PIERCE was engaged to go to Iowa, and Mr. ROGERS to travel as far as Mr. HALL should desire. Mr. HALL also intimated that arrangements would be made to iron and gag their men, if such a course should become necessary, in order to carry him out of the State.

During Friday evening, a carriage drawn by a pair of fleet horses was procured by HALL, and the three men proceeded to Cambridge together. Just before coming in sight of Mr. WYETH's residence, the carriage stopped on Beacon-street. Mr. PIERCE, leaving HALL and ROGERS in the carriage, proceeded to Mr. WYETH's house, and ringing the bell, told the servant who came to the door, that Professor PARSONS was desirous of seeing Mr. WYETH at his (PARSONS') house immediately. It so happened, however, that but a few minutes previously, Mr. WYETH had received a message from Prof. PARSONS' house, stating that Mr. P. was out of town, and would not return that night. This fact caused Mr. WYETH to suspect that something was wrong.

While Mr. PIERCE was absent from the carriage, a personal friend of WYETH passed, and happened to observe the men who were in it. He was on his way to call upon Mr. W., and just as he reached the house, Mr. PIERCE was leaving. Mr. W. and his friend compared notes, and becoming satisfied that some evil was at work, a number of Mr. WYETH's friends were immediately assembled at his house.

In the meanwhile, Mr. PIERCE returned to the carriage and informed HALL and ROGERS of his ill success. After some consultation, it was concluded to drive directly to the house and arrest Mr. WYETH there, without attempting to decoy him away by misrepresentations. They accordingly drove up, and all three were admitted, and entered the house. The outside door was immediately locked by the servant.

Messrs. HALL and ROGERS remained in the entry, while PIERCE entered the parlor and attempted to arrest Mr. WYETH, who demanded his authority. Mr. PIERCE promptly called to ROGERS and HALL to come to his aid, but finding they had left the entry, he called on HALL to bring in his papers. Mr. HALL replied by calling on PIERCE to "come out, as there was too strong a force in the house." Mr. PIERCE insisted upon HALL's producing the papers and making the arrest at all hazards, but HALL refused, and the three resumed their seats in the carriage and drove rapidly away.

While on their way back to this city, Mr. HALL informed ROGERS and PIERCE that WYETH had previously been arrested on the warrant, and was then on bail for his future appearance. This, we are informed, was the first intimation the two officers had of the true state of the case, and they were justly indignant that they had been induced by HALL to have any hand in the affair.

The next day, Saturday last, a complaint was made against HALL, charging him with attempting to abduct Mr. WYETH against his will and contrary to law. Officer WILLEY, of Cambridge, arrested HALL, and brought him before the Police Court of that city, when the case was continued till yesterday for examination.

The case accordingly came up yesterday, [illegible] ANDREWS, Esq., appearing for the prosecution, and Hon. J. C. PARK for the defence. After a hearing, which lasted five or six hours, the Court ordered HALL to recognize in $2,000, with surety in the same sum, for his appearance for trial at the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Lowell on the third Monday in October next. The required surety was obtained, and HALL was released from custody.

THE LATE DROUTH.—Three acres of corn, owned by JULIUS DAY, which three weeks since was acknowledged to be the tallest and thriftiest in West Springfield, has been so seriously injured by the severe drouth that it was sold yesterday [illegible]

[illegible] five hundred men and boys were transferred from the receiving ship Ohio.—*Boston Post, July 6.*

[illegible] FRIDAY, AUGUST [illegible], 1856.

[illegible] NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] for [illegible] Dollars a year. [illegible] EVENING TIMES [illegible] (Sundays excepted.) [illegible] SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing [illegible] matter of the Daily, published [illegible] mailed at Three Dollars a year. [illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, [illegible] Dollars a year, for single Copies. [illegible] TIMES FOR EUROPE is published [illegible] TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published [illegible] invariably paid in Advance. [illegible] Office, No. 138 Nassau, cor. of [illegible] RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

[illegible] continue to receive notices that persons [illegible] to be agents for the Times receive [illegible] subscribers and give receipts in the name of [illegible]. We desire to notify the public [illegible] traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT [illegible]

[illegible] Steamship by the *Asia*, dated on the day the steamer left Liverpool, inform us that the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain have been satisfactorily adjusted on terms honorable to both countries. The following, from the London *Morning Advertiser* of Saturday, July 26, was telegraphed to Liverpool previous to the sailing of the steamer:

"The American question may now be regarded as virtually settled. We believe we are not wrong in preparing our readers for an announcement to this effect in the speech of Her Majesty on the prorogation of Parliament on Tuesday next. The terms agreed on are: 'That the Bay Islands are to be given over by us to Honduras, in return for our landing [illegible] the Republic of Honduras the Government of that Republic pledges itself never to give them over to any other Power, or to allow any other Powers to interfere in their [illegible]. America heartily acquiesces in this settlement of the question, and joins us in a tripartite treaty with the Government of Honduras for carrying the conditions of agreement into effect. [illegible] party to the agreement, [illegible] expressed her readiness to sign the [illegible].'"

[illegible] In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling for information relative to the [illegible] to receive a Commercial [illegible] Government, and another calling for information as to the expediency of [illegible] at the Loo Choo Islands. [illegible] Appropriation bill was then taken up, having been reported from the Finance Committee with Mr. Sumner's proviso, [illegible] stricken out. An interesting discussion ensued, participated in by Senators [illegible], Wilson, Wade, Butler, Douglas [illegible], when the Senate voted against the proviso by [illegible] to [illegible], and the bill was passed, after some further debate, by Yeas 27, Nays 8. Mr. [illegible] gave notice that he should call up the [illegible] Railroad bill to-day. In the House, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up and passed. One of its items is $87,000 for Surveys [illegible], and another is $[illegible] for completing the [illegible] and Railway of the San Francisco Navy-Yard. The bill making appropriations for the Coast Survey, Light-House establishment, &c., was then considered. The evening session was occupied in the discussion of questions bearing on the present campaign.

[illegible] There is not a gleam of comfort for the [illegible] Americans in the election returns from the South and West, thus far. Kentucky has certainly gone Democratic by a majority not [illegible] 10,000, and if Benton has not been elected Governor in Missouri, the probabilities are strongly in favor of the Legislature [illegible], which will insure his return to the United States Senate. The most gratifying intelligence from Missouri is the certain election of Francis P. Blair, Jr., to Congress—the first avowed opponent of Slavery extension yet elected from a Slave State. From [illegible] the returns are uncertain, and the indications [illegible] favorable for the Republicans [illegible] reports that reached us, though a private dispatch received at Washington asserts that they have certainly carried their State, Congressional and Legislative tickets. It will probably be some days before we shall know positively how the State has gone. The returns thus far received from North Carolina show Democratic gains in various precincts, and [illegible] the probability that Bragg, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is reelected.

[illegible] The Washington *Union* states that Senator Bayard, of Delaware, addressed a large [illegible] at Dover, in his State, on the [illegible], and that in the course of his speech he [illegible] his colleague in the Senate, Hon. John M. Clayton, would, under [illegible], support either Fremont or [illegible] for the Presidency. The *Union* states that this announcement was made with the [illegible] approval of Mr. Clayton.

The News from Europe.

By the arrival of the Cunard Steamship *Asia* at this port yesterday afternoon, we are in receipt of three days' later advices from Europe. The news consists wholly of particulars connected with the late *coup d'état* in Spain. In Madrid, quiet had been restored, the National Guard had been disarmed, the citizens had been deprived of their private weapons, and there was no apprehension of any further outbreak. This, however, was not altogether the case in the Provinces, where the insurrection cannot be considered as suppressed. At Barcelona, especially, the conflict had been desperate, lasting from the 18th to the 22d of July. On this last day the insurgents, being driven from their positions, betook themselves to the country, where they soon fell victims to the royal cavalry. According to the latest telegraphic dispatches, the troops, on the 23d of July, were masters of every point of Barcelona, but still [illegible] under arms. Twelve [illegible] are reported to have fallen [illegible]. It is thought that the victory of Barcelona would arrest the other movements [illegible]. Catalonia, Estremadura, Gerona and Le [illegible] were still in insurrection. The movements in Arragon seem to be confined entirely to the city of Saragossa, whither the Government were dispatching all available troops with instructions that, if opposed, they were not to be led into street-fighting, but to bombard the city from the adjoining forts. Thus, it will be seen, that O'Donnell's power is not yet securely established. Beyond the details of these events, which will be found highly interesting, there is no news of importance by this arrival.

The Danish Sound Tolls.

A little less than a year ago the Government of Denmark issued a circular inviting the different foreign Cabinets interested in the question of the Sound Tolls, either to furnish their diplomatic agents at Copenhagen with full powers and instructions, or to send Special Delegates to that Capital, in order to establish a general understanding with regard to the future conduct of their respective nations concerning that tax. The circular stated the hope of the Danish Government that "the United States of America, especially, would consider this measure on the part of Denmark as a pledge of its desire to reconcile its interests, as much as possible, with those of Denmark." It also propounded that "the problem to solve would be, to find an expedient that entirely puts an end to the toll, without thereby derogating from the *right* of the Danish crown." The solution of this difficulty, continued the memorandum, "can only be secured by a capitalization of the Sound Dues, with the object of freeing mercantile navigation, once for all, from the payment of the Dues, on the receipt by Denmark of a *just compensation*."

The Government at Washington did not see fit to go into this scheme of capitalization. Our Secretary of State took the ground which has been held since the time of Mr. Secretary Upshur, that discussion upon the question of "*right*" was inadmissible; that beyond the necessary tax for maintaining lighted houses and an unobstructed navigation, Denmark can have no *claim* upon other nations; and that no assent to "*compensation*" for the abolishment of the Dues can possibly be given. Nevertheless, the quota payable by the United States, under the capitalization plan, would have been lower than that of any other great nation. According to statistical tables accompanying the memorandum, the annual average receipts of Sound Dues on merchandise (exclusive of legitimate taxes) amounts to 2,103,500 rix dollars, which, capitalized at 5 per cent, or twenty years' purchase, would produce 42,070,000 rix dollars, or a little less than $30,000,000, United States currency. Of this sum $8,700,000 would have fallen upon Russia; a like amount to Great Britain; $3,600,000 to Prussia; $900,000 to France; $300,000 to Norway; $250,000 to Hamburg and Bremen; and $250,000 to the United States. The amount which would have been the share of the United States is nearly the same as was offered, some years since, as a gross payment to Denmark, upon certain conditions relative to the tax. It was not, therefore, the insignificant sum involved which induced Mr. Marcy to decline acting with the Commissioner called by the Danish Government, but the principle of "right" to levy a tax, the acknowledgment of which was insisted upon in the memorandum.

The treaty of Commerce between this country and Denmark expired, as is understood by the American Government, in April last. As an eminently conciliatory course has been pursued by Denmark, from the point of view which the Court of Copenhagen maintains, the time for insisting upon our claims was postponed by the United States, and will probably be one of the questions to be settled by the Administration which shall succeed to that of President Pierce. In the meanwhile, however, the question of the Sound Dues has been and is actively mooted in the different European Courts, and the opposition which was at first made to the capitalization scheme is fast dying away. Russia, since the peace, has exerted her utmost influence, diplomatically, in favor of Denmark, and with such success that even the Court of Berlin is said to be prepared to yield the point demanded and to pay the $3,600,000 which would fall to the share of Prussia. This would be the more remarkable, as the towns of Stettin, Anclam, Wollen and Gollnow, in Western Pomerania, should justly be entitled to full exemption from the Sound Tolls by treaty. Stettin formerly belonged to the Hanseatic league, to which freedom from Sound Dues was guaranteed by several treaties, beginning towards the middle of the Fourteenth Century, and ending with the celebrated treaty of Odensee, of July 25, 1589, to which Stettin was a party. After Pomerania had fallen into the possession of Sweden, the exemption from tribute of its towns, including Stettin, was again secured by the treaty of Bromsebro—13th August, 1645—between Denmark and Sweden. In 1715, Frederick William I., of Prussia, made a treaty with the Court of Copenhagen, by which he engaged that, if Denmark would assist him in the conquest of West Pomerania, all towns which he might acquire should be liable to the same tax which was imposed upon Danish vessels; but this agreement became void by the fact that its terms were never fulfilled by Denmark, nor could Prussia make terms for a territory possessed for years afterwards, by another power. It was not, in fact, till Jan. 21, 1720, that Sweden ceded any part of Pomerania to Prussia, at and after which time Stettin vessels passed the Sound and Belts free from the payment of dues. Six months later, on the 13th July, 1720, Sweden renounced, in the treaty of Fredericksburg, the rights of all her subjects to exemption from the Sound Tolls; and it was in consequence of the disturbed state of the Continent, after that time, that Denmark was enabled to extend her imposts to those towns in Pomerania which were really exempted by the treaty of Odensee and Bromsebro. Against this violation of treaty Prussia has not protested, as the solicitation of other powers, without resort to arms, but with continued diplomatic energy. If, therefore, Prussia, under such aggravating circumstances, consents to the capitalization scheme of Denmark, without demanding redress for the *past*, and with a sole view of preserving the peace of the world, *all of those powers which border upon the Baltic will be agreed in the future policy to be pursued in relation to that inland sea*, and this may possibly affect seriously the attitude which ought to be assumed by the Government of the United States.

If Denmark, not alone, but conjointly with the other Powers which possess the Baltic—Russia, Sweden, Prussia, and the Free towns—choose to make exclusive laws relative to the navigation of that sea, why may they not, in conformity with a principle of non-interference, similar to our own Monroe doctrine, freely do so? The "*right*" of the United States to exclude vessels from Chesapeake Bay, or to tax them, would scarcely be questioned by any foreign Government, although it might be doubted if different nations dwelt upon the respective coasts of that estuary. The Baltic is more completely shut in from the ocean than is the Chesapeake, and a common legislation of the territories possessing its borders would be at least deserving of more respect than can be felt for the voice of Denmark alone, in opposition to the protest of a powerful nation like Prussia, and of those Free Towns which, by a fair interpretation of past treaties, ought to be exempted from the payment of the Dues. It is not at all improbable that the Government of the United States may be called upon to consider the question of the Sound Dues from the point of view here represented, and it is to be hoped that a wise decision may be made under the altered circumstances in which we shall then be placed.

The English Press.

Of the multitude of cheap journals which sprang into existence all over England on the extinction of the stamp, nearly all were nipped in their very first bloom, and very few in any part of England now linger on the scene. There can be no question that up to this time cheap journalism has been a failure. "*The Morning Star*," the principal Metropolitan paper, has been a melancholy mistake. The proprietors have already sunk thousands of pounds, and the only impression they have made has been upon the waste-paper market. Then there is the *Daily Telegraph*, edited by a Mr. Birch, who enjoys a reputation as a celebrated defamer of private character and levier of Black Mail, which quite rivals the fame of our most celebrated officer in that line over here. He is the hero of the celebrated correspondence with and subsequent action against Lord Clarendon, for services rendered in the attempted Irish rising of 1848. He contrived to give considerable annoyance to that nobleman, who possesses the misfortune, fatal to a statesman, of a ready and restless pen, but the exposure he made of his own exploits in the case were not such as to recommend a journal under his influence to the favors of any community in which truth and virtue are held in regard. The *Morning News* is the last of the penny trio that have survived the untimely end of so large a family. It possesses the weakness of being too strong. For instance, its greatest achievement was a telegraphic announcement on the morning of Palmer's execution, which stated that the murderer on his appearance on the scaffold was greeted with deafening shouts of execration and cries of "murderer," "poisoner" and "blood." Unfortunately, the next day the papers announced that the crowd manifested a singular silence and decorum. In truth, the curse of inanity has fallen on the whole tribe.

People in England buy a cheap daily paper for its news, and shrug their shoulders at long leading articles. The chief cause of failure evidently lies in the attempt of these penny papers to form themselves after the model and supply the place of their elder brethren, instead of creating new customers and ministering to the appetite of that numerous class comprising the bulk of the English people, whom journalism has not yet touched. Nearly all the English journals, with the exception of the London *Times*, which is a huge political windmill, directing its giant sail by the gales of public opinion, have been started and maintained more as particular party organs, than as vehicles of news and opinions looking to the people for support. Nearly all have been subsidized at particular periods, and many maintained for party purposes at an immense loss. The *Morning Chronicle*, for instance, purchased from Sir John Easthope, a Whig, for a Peelite organ, never cost its purchasers and proprietors, Mr. Sidney Herbert and Beresford Hope, a less annual loss than five thousand a year; and after being disposed of for a mere trifle to Mr. Sergeant Glover, as a Roman Catholic organ, has fallen under his management to the very lowest ebb of circulation and respectability. Then the *Morning Herald*, the only Tory daily paper in England, has, during the last few months, changed hands, its proprietor, Mr. Baldwin, having lost in its maintenance a large sum. Neither is the *Morning Post*, though it boasts of early circulation, and has the reputation of writing under the special inspiration of Lord Palmerston, by any means successful as a commercial firm. With the exception of the imperial leviathan—the *Times*—the *Daily News* is the only daily journal now yielding a profit, and this it owes to its large evening edition, which is made up at little or no expense, under the title of the *Express*.

The *Times* may, however, be said to wield in England a sway as absolute and despotic as that of Napoleon in France. Men receive from it their daily mental bread. And, great as has been its circulation, it is likely to possess a still greater, from the establishment of new presses by Applegarth, enabling it to throw off an immense early supply to meet the morning demand, and the abolition of the contract held by Messrs. Smith & Son, for the supply of the early trains [illegible], thereby opening the sale to general competition, and removing one of the greatest obstructions to its circulation.

The older and dearer journals should not, however, sing too loud a pæan over the continued disasters of their younger and cheaper brothers. The failure is more apparent than real, and arose from mistakes which a little riper wisdom and experience will rectify.

Of this fact a young English nobleman of vigorous sense and untiring energy, who has witnessed and thoroughly understands the working of our cheap Press over here, seems fully sensible. With a spirit of manly enterprise, rare in one of his order, Lord Stanley, son of a late premier of England, the Earl of Derby, and admittedly the Messiah of British aristocracy, has rushed into the van of the people, and determined to uphold his privileges of birth by right of merit. In a short time a penny paper is announced to appear under his auspices and immediate direction, and we have little doubt is destined to challenge a large success.

From his observations during his travel here Lord Stanley must be sensible that to succeed the cheap Press of England must find its model in America. It must create an appetite for papers by presenting news in a simple and condensed form, avoiding at all events for the present the high essay style in its leading columns, and uniting with its news general and agreeable information of a miscellaneous character. It is an attention to these features that has given such success to *Lloyd's Journal* and others of the cheap Weeklies. Neither, if success is to be accomplished, should small details be neglected. People who have never been fed on papers, feel no craving for a food to which their palate has not been attuned. The appetite must be created. The papers must be sold as here at a discount, at first even at a tempting discount, to the newsmen, who, urged by the keen spur of interest, will soon find customers. Men finding that for a cent or two they can have a panorama of the world for a day, and feel the throbbing of its pulse in every direction, will begin to esteem as a necessity the morning paper, instead of looking on it as a luxury, as now. If Lord Stanley will follow this sign and avoid the object of influencing public opinion *directly* at first, we doubt not he will succeed, and add another flaming quarter to the brilliant escutcheon of his house.

How the Money Goes.

Two very important messages were sent to the Board of Aldermen last night—one from His Honor the Mayor, beseeching the Common Council not to increase the salaries of any more Corporation employes, as he should be under the disagreeable necessity of vetoing any bills of the kind that might be passed. The other message was from that Cerberus of the City Treasury, Comptroller Flagg, who made a very startling exposure of the manner in which Mr. Irving, the Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, contrives to evade the law in expending money in his Department. The City Charter requires that, for all expenditures exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, there shall be proposals advertised. But it seems that the Superintendent of Repairs, by an ingenious process, contrives so to break his expenditures up into small jobs that he is enabled to have things all his own way, without any awkward interference from outside competition. Thus, in making a purchase of ten thousand dollars' worth of stoves for the public offices, he gets rid of the obligation to advertise for contracts to furnish those articles, by purchasing but one at a time, though in doing this he deprives himself of the privilege of paying more than two hundred and fifty dollars apiece for them, which must be extremely aggravating. By these disclosures of the Comptroller, we see how utterly impossible it is by a statute to prevent wastefulness, extravagance and peculation; and it will at last be inferred that the only security of the people against an improper expenditure of the public funds will be to trust in the honor and fidelity of public servants. We would not, by any means, recommend the institution of a Committee of Vigilance on the model of that in San Francisco, but until the whole people, or at least the honest part of them, shall form themselves into a Committee of Vigilance to see that none but honest and competent men are elected to offices of public trust, we must not look for any diminution of our City taxes, nor any decrease of the nuisances with which the City abounds. A watchful Comptroller may point out abuses and unlawful expenditures of the public money, but he cannot prevent them.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Familiar Talk on Foreign Topics.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

This angel-woman, whose noble nature and self-sacrificing humanities have shed such lustre on her sex and country, has returned from the scene of her labors, and, with the unobtrusive modesty which is the beautiful accompaniment of genuine virtue, is at her father's country-seat in Hampshire, discharging all those duties which belong to the daughter of an English squire. At evening she and her only sister, in every way worthy to be so, may be seen, in simple straw-hat, wending their way through those pleasant lanes which make Hampshire beautiful, carrying to the cottage of some poor or sick peasant both bodily and mental comfort. As they pass, the laborers always lean upon their spades, to send a blessing after the "dear, sweet ladies;" and if the prayers of the poor can make smooth the path to Heaven, their passage there will be swift indeed. Mr. Nightingale, who is one of the leading Unitarians of England, is universally respected for his noble character as an English gentleman, of which he is the highest and purest type. The family have for years been on terms of the closest intimacy with that of Lord Palmerston, whose country-seat is within a few miles of the Nightingales', and they have been for years in the habit of encouraging jointly all manner of rural sports. In the meantime, the fund to be devoted to the sacred object of supplying nursing to the sick, continues to increase, and £35,000 is already subscribed. At Balaklava, too, a beautiful cross has been built to her honor, by the relatives of those whose last hours her gentle ministering had soothed.

OUR NEW AMBASSADOR.

In reply to a question in the British House of Commons, as to the appointment of a new Minister to Mr. [illegible]'s post, Lord Palmerston replied with a [illegible] that no [illegible] had been come to. We trust that the present pleasant interregnum may have a long reign. The principal purpose for which Ambassadors were invented was to make mischief, a class of creature, to disturb the stream whenever the wolves among us lose desired to destroy the lambs. Should one be selected, it is not probable that Sir Gore Ouseley, as stated, will be the choice. Whatever influence Sir Gore possesses is with the Tory Party, and he does not hold a position in English society to justify his appointment to so high a post. In diplomatic circles he is usually esteemed a dull, dark man.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

M. Disraeli has made one of those long wind-up speeches which were introduced by Lord Lyndhurst, some twenty years since, during Lord Melbourne's reign, and have been adopted by the leaders of Opposition ever since. They are a species of elegy over which the remains of the various measures that have been murdered during the sessional six months. Mr. Disraeli appears to have performed the funeral service on this occasion with a most melancholy ponderosity, and was most gallantly thrust aside by his successful rival, Lord Palmerston, who remains master of the field.

ANOTHER POISONER.

A man named William Dove has been convicted at York, after a trial of near a fortnight, of having poisoned his wife by strychnine, and has been sentenced to be hung. The case was much clearer than that on which Palmer was convicted, but there is reason to believe that the sentence will not be carried out, as Dove has exhibited, both previous and throughout the trial, manifest signs of insanity.

THE CRIMEAN COMMISSIONERS.

The last batch of Crimean Commissioners who sat on the former batch have fully justified public opinion at the time of their appointment, by bringing in a decision relieving Lords Cardigan and Lucan from the censure so justly passed on their military deficiencies by those just and able officers, Col. Tulloch and John Macneil. As the London *Times* very truly observes, if it were likely the nation would attach the smallest importance to such a verdict, it might at once be overthrown by facts. But the country has made up its mind as to these noblemen.

Black Democrats.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As the epithet of "Black Republican" is mouthed from the Senate Chamber to the parlors of the Pewter Mug, as a reproach to those advocating Free Soil, Free Speech, and Fremont, I would suggest that the term *Black Democrat* be applied to all in favor of Slavery—and who bow the neck and bend the knee to the dictation of 350,000 owners, breeders, and dealers in human flesh! And that *White Democrat* be the designation of those of the party who go for Freedom in the Territories—and [illegible] the "peculiar institution" to [illegible] to continue, maintain, [illegible].

A [illegible] DEMOCRAT.

POLITICAL.

Nineteenth Ward Democratic Meeting—New Banner Raised—Cannon Firing and Bonfires Blazing.

A meeting of the Democracy of the Nineteenth Ward was held last evening to celebrate the recent fusion at Syracuse, and ratify the State nominations. A platform was erected in Forty-second-street near the Third-avenue, and appropriately decorated with banners and transparencies. A small cannon kept thundering away at intervals; but while the speaking was going on it seemed to explode just at the wrong time, whenever Fremont and the Republican Party were mentioned.

By the time the speaking began, quite a considerable crowd had collected. Several prominent Democrats were visible on the stand, and among them was Alderman Herrick, of the Nineteenth Ward.

Dr. Wade was invited to officiate as Chairman, and several gentlemen were named as Vice-Presidents.

Alderman Herrick read a series of resolutions which represented "Buck and Breck" as pinks of political perfection, and alluded to the Syracuse union as opening the way to the supremacy of the Democracy in the Empire State.

Conrad Swackhamer was introduced to the meeting, and, after a few general remarks, and remarks in general, took occasion to say some complimentary things of Alderman Herrick, calling him the pillar of the Democratic Party of the Nineteenth Ward, and not to make invidious distinctions, he had long known him to be a true Democrat, who had faithfully discharged the trusts reposed in him, and one worthy of any others that might be conferred.

Levi S. Chatfield, Ex-Attorney General of the State, was next introduced, but excused himself from speaking on account of weakness of lungs.

Richard Busteed, Esq., now came forward and indulged in his peculiar vein at considerable length. Richard attempted to get off some smart things. He compared the Republican Party to Jonah's gourd, which has comparatively grown up in a night, and which will wilt away with equal rapidity after the ides of November.

He spoke of the London *Times* and said, over there it was called the "Great Thunderer;" he did not know what to think of it here. The Black Republicans, he declared, had stolen the word Republican, just as some people steal the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in. Speaking of the claims of Col. Fremont to the support of a party, the speaker said all he ever did was catching a woolly horse and sending him to Barnum.

Hon. Samuel Bard, of Louisiana, followed, and gave all the Southern States to Buchanan. He alluded to the recent returns from certain States in verification. Mr. Bard continued in a forcible and eloquent strain which elicited much applause. Our limits prevent us from noticing his remarks more particularly.

Colonel George Herbert, the "war horse of Cattaraugus," Mr. Anthony, and others, also addressed the meeting.

During the speaking, a procession arrived from Yorkville, headed by a band; and after the speaking had terminated, the meeting formed in column and marched through several of the streets of the Ward.

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Democratic General Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall, Lorenzo B. Shepard, the Chairman, presiding. The meeting was an important one for Tammany and the "united Democracy" of the City. The shrewdest and most conspicuous of the Hards and the Softs and the Halfs were there in brotherly conclave. His Honor Fernando Wood was present, as were also Gen. Ward, Emanuel B. Hart, and Daniel E. Sickles, who has not, we believe, been within Tammany before since he was compelled one night to suddenly leave it from a window behind.

The reunion, we are told, (reporters were excluded,) was an affectionate one. Feeling remarks were made by His Honor and Mr. Ross, and vows of everlasting friendship were pledged all round.

We have said that His Honor, Fernando Wood and Senator Sickles were present, but haven't told by what authority. It having been all arranged, the by-laws of the Tammany organization were so amended as to permit the delegations from each Ward to fill vacancies in their number. Thereupon Mr. Wood was chosen as a member of the united Committee from the Twenty-second and Mr. Sickles from the Third Ward.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National and State nominations, and one approving the course of the Democratic press of this City.

A Committee of one from each Ward was appointed to make arrangements for a mass ratification meeting on the 21st inst., and something was done about a grand procession of the Ward Clubs, after which an adjournment took place.

By the way, would not the "United Consolidated Democratic General Committee" do well by appointing, in room of one of their present Secretaries a gentleman who can afford "time" to inform the reporters of their proceedings? Mr. Savage never fails to afford every facility to the reporters.

[illegible] and [illegible] Republican [illegible] of [illegible] were [illegible] by [illegible] who [illegible] on the [illegible] with cries of [illegible] "Black Republican" and "The Black Ward [illegible]." The above gentlemen [illegible] this condemnation, but the Police [illegible] interfere to prevent the disgraceful [illegible] by this band of rowdies whenever the Republicans of the Ward hold a meeting.

NINTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The German Republican [illegible] met last evening at Steuben Hall, [illegible] street. Mr. [illegible] was called to the chair, and Mr. [illegible] acted as Secretary. On motion of Dr. Adolphus [illegible], resolutions were unanimously adopted, indorsing the principles of the Republican Party, and pledging a cordial support of its nominees—Fremont and Dayton. Several speeches were made, and the greatest unanimity prevailed.

SEVENTEENTH WARD [illegible]

A business meeting of this Club was held [illegible] evening, at Academy Hall. Little of importance transpired with the exception of the President announcing that Mr. [illegible] would address the young men of this City on his return from the West, and Gov. Seward also, if his arrangements permit. The meeting then adjourned.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward enjoyed another refreshing season last evening, at Union Hall, corner of Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. The attendance at the meetings of the Republicans of this Ward increases regularly.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward held one of their regular meetings, last evening, at No. [illegible] Pearl-street. There was a very fair attendance, and the proceedings were of an interesting character.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Twenty-second Ward met at National Hall, Forty-fourth-street, last evening, and perfected the organization of the Ward.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Twentieth Ward Republicans met last evening at Continental Hall, D. D. Conover, President, in the Chair. There was a large attendance, and the speeches, glees and music by a band in attendance, were excellent, and listened to with interest and pleasure.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

Mr. Callender, for some years editor of the *Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth*, is about to remove to Texas, to locate among the Germans of that State, with whom he has great political influence. [illegible] Thomas M. Green in his editorial connection.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* announces that James C. Breckinridge will be present at the grand [illegible] ground meeting of the Democracy, near Lafayette, Indiana, on the 5th of September.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor James Myers, of Ohio, has published a letter repudiating all further connection with the Democracy. Mr. Myers has long been a prominent man in his party, has been State Senator, and has been talked of for Governor, by the Democrats, at several State Conventions, of Ohio. He does not state directly whom he shall support, but intimates by advising all his friends to vote in such a manner as will most effectually secure the rights of the Free-State settlers of Kansas.

The Ionia *Gazette*, Ionia County, Mich., which has had the Buchanan ticket flying at its masthead since the Cincinnati Convention, has just hauled it down, and raised that on which are inscribed Fremont and Freedom.

The Lehigh Valley *Times*, a paper of large circulation and influence, published at Bethlehem, in the corner of Lehigh and Northampton Counties, and which latterly supported Gov. Buchanan for the Presidency, has hauled down the [illegible] name, and come out for Fremont and Dayton.

On the express train from Syracuse to Utica, yesterday, a vote was taken which was attended with the following result:—for Fremont, [illegible]; Buchanan, [illegible]; Fillmore, 10; noncommittal, [illegible]. No women or children are included in the foregoing.

The Louisville *Courier* of the 5th, in noticing the election returns, says:

"We have returns by telegraph from several of the most important points of the State. They all indicate very large and decisive gains for the anti-Know-Nothings. Indeed, we have no doubt but that the result of yesterday's election in Kentucky will show a majority of ten thousand for the Democracy. The issue of party politics in this campaign was forced upon the Democratic party, and it has very manfully and triumphantly met that issue. This result is but a foretaste of November."

The [illegible] *Journal* and *Courier* has [illegible] a letter from a [illegible] in [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] have about 100 majority in those towns.

In the Saturday morning's issue of the St. Louis *Democrat*, some one surreptitiously inserted the list "Black Republican Ticket," which created no little excitement among the readers of that paper. The *Democrat*, in another edition that appeared shortly after, offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the offender.

The Plymouth *Advertiser*, published in Huron County, Ohio, [illegible] hauled its colors, has now for Fremont and Dayton.

The following Pennsylvania newspapers, which have heretofore been doubtful in the present national contest, have lately come out for Fremont: Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Mauch Chunk *Gazette*, Lebanon *Courier*, York *Advocate*, Norristown *Herald*, Philadelphia *Daily Times*.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS, Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore [illegible]. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of [illegible] these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices. New-York Agency of [illegible] ABBE, WARREN & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway. CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO., Springfield, Mass.

MR. L. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS that he is now associated with the house of D. DEVLIN & CO., in the Custom Department. The great facilities of the house for procuring all the latest styles of French fabrics, [illegible] him a wider field than heretofore for the production of fashionable and stylish garments. He will give particular attention to orders for United States Army and Navy Uniforms. He will be happy to see his old friends and customers at the Custom Department of D. DEVLIN & CO., Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have not learned [illegible] the matter call and examine. The machines will be courteously exhibited, whether they wish or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, ROTARY LOCKS, &c.—Merchants, bankers and others desiring perfect security against fire and burglars, are invited to examine our stock of Alum Patent Safes, and Rotary Locks for dwelling houses, &c. Numerous testimonials of their superiority over all others now in use will be exhibited. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Successors to Holmes, Valentine & Butler, Nos. 50 and [illegible] Maiden-lane.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. Reference as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL [illegible] Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the public, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. [illegible] Co., No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, May [illegible], 1856. NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line, from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons, to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. [illegible]

[illegible] drawn from the [illegible] of vessels which arrive at the port of New-York that meet with drift ice crossing the Atlantic. In this record, the year, month, day of the month, and latitude and longitude are noted. The following brief statement from that record is instructive:

	Vessels.		Vessels.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1849	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	1850	32
[illegible]	[illegible]	1851	171
[illegible]	[illegible]	1852	21
[illegible]	[illegible]	1853	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	1854	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1855	66
[illegible]	[illegible]	1856	[illegible]

Arctic navigators have been so kind as to aid us, and Lieut. De Haven, Commander of the first *Grinnell Expedition, kept an hourly record of* observations during the whole time he was in the Arctic seas, together with a record of *the drift of* the Arctic ice. Sir Edward Belcher, Commander of the British Arctic Expedition, has sent us a copy of his own hourly record of observations, and of several other Arctic navigators, which give us the Arctic records *in detail for many years*, to compare with our home records, made hourly, night and day. We have therefore the means of arriving at conclusions in reference to icebergs.

The tabulated statement, brief as it is, tells the sad fate of Sir John Franklin. The ships he commanded, the *Erebus* and *Terror*, entered the Arctic Seas in June, 1845, provisioned for three years. Three graves of three individuals belonging to his company, who died in January and April 1846, at Beechy Island, say in substance that that island was the Western limit of his cruise up to that time. The next four years after he entered the Arctic Seas, it will be seen, were comparatively free from icebergs—only thirty vessels in all reported icebergs in all of these four long years. It is evident from this statement that his vessels were sealed up by the ice, and could not get away. In May, 1848, the British Government sent the ships *Investigator* and *Enterprise* in search of him—they were only able to reach *Leopold Island*, long. 90° 25′ West, where they were frozen in and next year were forced out by the ice and came home. Leopold Island is near Beechy Island, but on the opposite side of Barrow's Straits. These two vessels, *no doubt, Wintered near to where* Franklin's ships were ice-bound, and they were there more than eighteen months before the party of white men, about 40, were seen coming from the North over the ice, dragging a boat after them, by Esquimaux sealing, on the north side of King William's Land, which is to the southwest of Leopold Island.

In the autumn of 1850, the *Advance* and *Rescue* were drifting in the ice from North to South, and South to North, in Wellington Channel, and on the [illegible] of December of that year got into the drift going East through Barrow's Straits, Lancaster Sound, to Baffin's Bay, and rode safely on the ice six months and five days, when it suddenly separated as if by miracle, and placed them once more afloat. When these vessels were first made fast in the ice, it was thin, but it gradually increased in thickness, as the cold exercised its powers, until the vessels were lifted up seven feet or more. When the *Advance* and *Rescue* took the Eastern drift on the first of December, the temperature was 35° below zero, and they still drifted when it was 40° below that line. Thus it is seen that the temperature of the atmosphere had nothing to do with the drift of the ice. *Sir John Franklin's* vessels came over this same drift, and were seen about 90 miles from St. *Johns, Newfoundland*, by the brig *Renovation*, bound from Limerick to Quebec on the 19th of April, 1851. They were *housed-in*, riding on the ice the same as the *Advance* and *Rescue*, and the same as the *Resolute*, now at New London.

The year 1854 was the coldest in the Polar Seas of any year of which we have any record. Sir Edward Belcher recorded temperatures of 59° below zero in January of that year, and from Nov. 7, 1853, to April 12, 1854, the temperature did not rise above zero, except on the 31st of December, 1853, and 1st and 2d January, 1854, when it rose to 26° above zero; and from the 4th of September 1853, to 20th of May, 1854, did not rise above the freezing point of Fahrenheit. The great ice-drift of 1854 commenced in December, 1853, and continued till October, 1854, during which more ice rose than we ever have recorded in any other year—in fact, nearly twice as much as any other year. The Summer of 1854 was very hot.

The Winter of this year was intensely cold in some portions of the United States, and the Summer hot, and still the icebergs are abundant.

There are no earthquakes or high winds north of the 75th parallel of latitude, but great changes of temperature occur there. In January, 1854, the change recorded by Sir Edward Belcher was 85°. Such atmospheric changes are powerful on a [illegible] surface, and they were felt on the great Atlantic, and strewed its shores with wrecks.

The great ice-belt that has so long sealed the passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, near the 75th parallel of north latitude, is a little west of the line *of no variation*.

Franklin's party of forty men, in the Spring of 1850, perished near the Arctic magnetic pole, and, no doubt, records are still remaining of their sufferings in the vicinity of Bellot's Straits.

E. Meriam.

Memorial of the Kansas Prisoners.

The following memorial from Governor Robinson and his fellow prisoners, now awaiting trial for high treason, in custody of the United States troops near Lecompton, was presented to the Senate, on the 4th inst., by Mr. Seward. The memorial, it is said, was in the handwriting of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] exists in this Territory on political topics, and this division has been carried to such an extent as to array neighbor against neighbor in deadly strife, and has found its way to our Courts of Justice.

The charges against your petitioners grow out of transactions connected with the unsettled condition of our body politic.

Our trial is fixed for the second Monday of September, at Lecompton, but we have reason to apprehend that an impartial trial, such as the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen, cannot be given us here. We believe the Judges of the several Territorial Courts have prejudged our cause, and that a packed Jury will be impanneled to decide on the facts.

It appears that Congress has neglected to make provision for reaching us by writ of *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Court of the United States, or for bringing up the indictment and record on *certiorari*, and for cause shown remanding us for trial to some one of the Circuit Courts of the United States, where political prejudices will not influence the opinion of Courts or Jurors. These celebrated writs are allowed to all persons who chance to be residents of the several States, but the residents of the *Territories* seem to be deprived of this protection from judicial outrage.

We, therefore, most earnestly pray your honorable body that a law be immediately passed by which the writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, as original processes, may issue to any person holding another in custody, for any cause, in any of the Territories, from any one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, with the power in said Judges to inquire into the cause of the commitment or detention of such persons, and the same to bail or recommit, as justice and law may demand; and that the writ of *certiorari* be allowed to any Court organized in such Territories by Federal authority, with the right in said Supreme Judge to change the venue, for good cause shown, supported by affidavit, into any Circuit Court of the United States, where a fair and impartial trial, agreeably to law, can be had.

GEO. W. SMITH, GAIUS JENKINS,
G. W. BROWN, GEORGE W. DEITZLER,
C. ROBINSON.

In Camp of United States Cavalry,
Near Lecompton, K. T., July 4, 1856.

The undersigned, confined with the foregoing prisoners, under like circumstances, save that they were committed for high treason without an indictment, and are held to answer before Hon. Judge Cato, at the October Term of his Court, in said Territory, join in the prayer to your honorable bodies for the law proposed in regard to writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*.

JOHN BROWN, Jr.,
HENRY H. WILLIAMS.

In Camp of United States Cavalry,
Near Lecompton, K. T., July 4, 1856.

Two sons of Mrs. C. C. Smith, of Boston, were drowned, in Whittemore's pond in Spencer, on Saturday afternoon. They were thirteen and nine years old, and were on a visit to their grandmother in Spencer. Mrs. Smith, who received the melancholy tidings in this city on Sunday, is a widow, having buried her husband about a year ago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Preserve your Fruit! Preserve your Fruit! TOMATOES, PEACHES, GREEN CORN. BRANWHITE'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Glass Jars, warranted air-tight. Earthenware Jars, warranted air-tight, without wax or cement. Tin Cans of all sizes, the most perfect and simple article ever made. All for sale at the lowest cash prices, at WHITE'S, No. 2 Barclay-st., under the Astor House.

The Hair.—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

Dyspeptics, Read!—The OXYGENATED BITTERS have proved more successful than all other remedies known in cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility. Those who doubt this statement can find ample proof in one trial of the medicine.

BLACKBERRIES. RASPBERRIES. STRAWBERRIES.

N. B.—These luscious fruits may be raised by everybody easily and profitably.

N. B.—August and September are good months for setting Strawberries; October and November for Blackberries and Raspberries.

N. B.—The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for August has capital articles on the above fruits, with plain, practical directions for cultivating on a large or small scale, besides full 40 other first-rate original articles, on subjects connected with farm and garden work.

N. B.—Subscribers received for six or twelve months, beginning with July 1.

N. B.—When desired, the May and June numbers will be sent free to yearly subscribers, beginning July, 1856.

N. B.—This is one of the oldest and best, because the most practical and most economical, Farm and Garden Journals in the *WORLD*. *TRY IT.*

Terms—$1 per annum; 10 cents for six months.

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher and Proprietor,
No. 191 Water-st., New-York.

Dr. Henry Anders' Iodine Water.—GOOD NEWS FOR FEVER-AND-AGUE VICTIMS.—*You need suffer no longer. Your cure is easy, certain,* and complete. Iodine has at length been introduced as a pure solution in water and intermittent fevers give way before it *immediately on taking the remedy*. Dr. ANDERS' IODINE WATER has no parallel as a curative agent in such cases. Its operation is so rapid, its effects so marked its character so decided. This is the first time that the great medicine of the age has been produced in a form so simple as to be able to exert all its remedial qualities unembarrassed by extraneous matter. Dr. Chilton and Dr. Booth, the great chemists, indorse its purity as a solution. ANDERS & FOSDICK, Proprietors, No. 324 4th-av. and 861 Broadway. J. B. YOUNG, Chicago.

I have analyzed the "IODINE WATER" prepared by Dr. ANDERS, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. ANDERS enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
New-York, May 22, 1856.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia, June 27, 1856.

Dr. Henry Anders: The sample of IODINE WATER tested by me, I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water. Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

Dr. [illegible] Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Robinson's Political Map.—Showing in colors the career of Freedom and Slavery and the Territories whose destiny is yet to be decided, exhibiting the Missouri Compromise Line, the routes of Freemont over the Rocky Mountains, with important statistics of the Free and Slave States, should be in the hands of every friend of Freedom. Large size, 34x46 inches, $1 50; small, 22x34, 37½ cents. To be had at No. 138 Nassau-st., office of *Free State Advocate*.

Mercantile Library Association.—The Library (and down-town Office) will be closed for the delivery and reception of books from Monday, August 18, to Saturday, August 30, inclusive; re-opening Monday, September 1, at 7½ A. M. The Reading Room will remain open as usual. By order of the Board. JAS. F. HANFORD, Recording Secretary.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 38 Nassau-st.

PERSONAL.

F. M.—Have you received my letter of the 28th of July? I remain in town until I hear from you.

FINE ARTS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
LIFE-SIZE PORTRAITS OF
FREMONT AND BUCHANAN.
Price $1. The usual discount to the Trade.
GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT.—Drawn by Carmer, from a photograph by Root, which is in all respects the best portrait of the Republican Candidate yet issued. Size, 24x30 inches. Will be sent by mail, carefully packed, free of expense, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of One Dollar. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID PORTRAITS OF THE PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Extra fine Steel Plates, in neat frames 50 cts. each, at R. L. OSTRANDER'S, No. 40 Reade-st., opposite STEWART'S. N. B.—Clubs and Societies furnished at short notice.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
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BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 185 Pearl-st., New-York.

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c.—The undersigned have removed to their new and commodious store, (at the old stand,) No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, where they will continue as usual to keep a large stock of new green and black teas, refined sugars, foreign fruits, groceries, provisions, &c., in all their variety, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail. N. B.—Grocers, bakers, and country dealers, that buy for the ready-money, would do well to call before purchasing.

J. O. FOWLER & Co. 260 and 436 Greenwich-st.

PREMIUMS FOR FIRE ENGINES.—The large gold medal will be awarded for the best Steam Fire Engine, and for the best Fire Engine to be operated by hand-power, exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute this Fall. By order of the Managers. WM. B. LEONARD, Agent.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Removed to their new and splendid edifice on University-place, near Union-square.—A free share for sale by PHILIP J. FORBES, late Librarian, No. 35 Merchants' Exchange, on Hanover-st., Literary and General Agency.

ENCAUSTIC TILES.—For vestibules, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Warrington chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER.—With or without mower attachment, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man who has been accustomed to the hardware business, to make himself generally useful, in a merchant's store or otherwise. Can give satisfactory City reference. Address X. L. O., Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two highly respectable women, English. The one as cook, washer and ironer; she understands baking thoroughly; is a very good laundress; the other as chambermaid and fine washing, or chambermaid and waitress; both have good city references for character and capability. Call at No. 3 4th av., Bible House, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a highly respectable young woman, (Protestant) with best of references, as seamstress and child's nurse. Apply at the Industrial Association, *No. 27 Greenwich-st.* Personal application will have the preference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By four very competent young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and laundress; one as seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—A young man who has been engaged for the last six years in the Grocery business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining a situation as junior clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment in New-York. The advertiser can furnish first class testimonials as to character, ability and integrity. Any merchant having a vacancy will have the goodness to address N. M. B., care Box No. 210 Post-Office, Brantford, C. W., where it will receive prompt attention.

MEDICAL.—The advertiser, a regularly educated Physician, (Harvard Medical College) having resided several years abroad, and speaking the modern languages, would like to accompany some invalid, of either sex, in his professional capacity, to Europe. The very highest references given. Address M. S. E., Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* Office, Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED.—In a select school, pleasantly located, very near the City of New-York. On the commencement of the Fall term, Sept. 1, the services of a competent and suitable teacher will be required in each department, both male and female. Applicants may address Box No. 1,489, New-York Post Office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady recently graduated from a celebrated New-England Seminary would like a situation as governess, or companion in a family about going to Europe. She is capable of teaching the higher English branches, Music, French, Latin and the rudiments of German. Best of references given. Address Miss FLORENCE, Madison-square Post-Office, New-York City.

GOVERNESS.—An English lady, long accustomed to tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess; would be willing to go either South or West. She is competent to *instruct in the English branches*, music and drawing. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address A. M., *Times* Office, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—Wanted agents to sell BROTHER JONATHAN'S CHAMPION FURNITURE POLISH. *None genuine without the inventor's* name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10. Call at the principal Dépôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

SALESMAN WANTED.—In a general dry goods jobbing house, who can influence first-class near by, or Western trade. One acquainted with clothing trade preferred. *Address JOBBING, at the office of this paper*, with name, former employer, &c.

SALESWOMAN WANTED.—A Lady to act as Saleswoman in the Millinery and Cloak department of an extensive Dry Goods house in a Western city. Any lady of good address and capacity may inquire at No. 69 Pine-st., 2d floor, from 8½ to 9½ A. M.

TO THE SICK.—A long-experienced monthly nurse is in the habit of taking care of invalid ladies and gentlemen; she has recommendations from the first physicians and families in the City. Call on or address NURSE, No. 125 East 20th st., near 3d-av. Can be seen for one year, if her services are required.

TO GLASS-MAKERS.—WANTED—Two or three sober, competent pressmen. To such steady employment will be given, at the Brooklyn Flint-Glass Company's Factory, State-street, Brooklyn.

LAD WANTED.—In the silk business, to learn the same; he must be active and willing. The best of references required, and must reside with his parents; such may address Box 4,297 Post-Office stating where he can be seen.

BOY WANTED.—A smart and perfectly honest boy, in a dry goods jobbing house; age about 14; must live with his parents or guardians; best of references required for integrity. Address Box No. 4,306 Post Office.

CLOAK MAN.—Wanted immediately, to get up stock for the wholesale trade; none but those of experience need apply. MOLYNEAUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

HANDS WANTED.—To make coats, vests and pants. Apply to J. S. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., *No. 8 Park-place, two doors west of Broadway.*

SKIRT WORK.—Wanted, an experienced hand at the same. Apply this morning at No. 39 Liberty-st., in the store, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—A pleasant and competent governess, to go South, in a healthy neighborhood. Also a gentleman teacher, to take charge of the education of one child 15 years old. *He must be fully able to teach French* and the usual English branches. Call or address M. LOUIS, 47 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., New-York City.

WANTED.—At No. 706 Broadway, 3 clerks, 1 bookkeepers, 2 conductors, 2 porters, 3 brakemen, 3 firemen, 2 bar-keepers, 3 waiters, 3 coachmen, 2 drivers men on steamers and railroads 3 boys for trades and for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED, BY A BOOK-KEEPER.—Who is unemployed on Saturdays, employment on those days, either in examining or posting accounts, or anything else by which he can occupy his time. Address BOOK-KEEPER, at this office.

WANTED.—At No. 6 East-Broadway, 1 school-teacher, 2 conductors, 3 baggage-men, brakemen, 3 men for steamers, 1 clerk for a grocery store, 3 boys to learn trades, housekeepers, governesses, &c. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—6 or 8 first-rate Locomotive Machinists. None need apply who do not understand their business. Inquire at the office Piermont shop, Piermont, New-York.

WANTED.—A young man as coachman and to take charge of horses, a few miles from the City. Apply at No. 70 Front-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and partial board, by addressing a note to L. Y. T., office of the *Daily Times*.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 163 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Large, airy rooms, with full or partial board, for a few single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be obtained by applying immediately at No. 13 Essex-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board at J. COZZENS' residence near Wells Ferry—½ hour's sail of New-York by way of Guttenberg Ferry. Inquire at COZZENS' Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—In one of the finest Summer locations in the City, two beautiful suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, separately or together. House new with all the improvements; dinner at six. Spanish and English spoken. A few gentlemen can have board without rooms. Best of reference required. Apply at No. 19 Seventh av., one door above 12th-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.—A parlor with bedroom attached, located above Canal-st., and east of Broadway, by a gentleman, wife and child. Full board for the lady only. Terms must be moderate. Address BOARDER, No. 174 Pearl-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR.—In first class house No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—In a private family, with full or partial board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 109 Canal st.

HOTELS.

THE PORT MONMOUTH HOTEL.—At Port Monmouth on the west bank of the Highlands, New Jersey, possesses good accommodations for Summer board or visiting parties. The view is delightful, the bathing facilities fine, and the opportunities for fishing unrivaled, as the fishing grounds of the Lower Bay are close at hand. The steamer *Eagle* leaves the foot of Murray st. every morning at 9 o'clock, and returns every afternoon. On Saturday the *Eagle* will leave New-York at 4 o'clock P. M., and Port Monmouth early on Monday morning.

LAKE GEORGE.—Visitors to the New FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, at this place, can take the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad, to [illegible], (23 miles from Saratoga,) and coaches 14 miles to the Lake, on the plank road through Glens Falls. The loss of the steamer *John Jay* only affects the travel through Lake George to Ticonderoga and the Upper Lakes. Any further information desired as to this Hotel or the Lake, can be obtained of EDWARD P. CLARKE, No. 196 Broadway, New-York.

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BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND, TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
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BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing-papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, [illegible], memorandum and time books, pens, [illegible]

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COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company. Agent, A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

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Have the pleasure to announce that they publish a duodecimo edition (uniform with Irving's other works) of
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NEW MUSIC.—"OH, DEAR, I'M SO PLEASED," sung by Louisa Payne, 25 cents. "LAURETTA POLKA MAZURKA," by Jas. Bois, (very brilliant and beautiful,) 25 cents. "THREE FLOWERS," by Liebich, (10 pages,) 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when money is sent through Postmasters. A few superior Pianos to let. Specimen Pianos from the celebrated factory of Haines Bros. COOK & BRO., 466 Broadway, second door above Grand.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—For Bayard Taylor's great work, THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF MODERN TRAVEL, a record of Travels, Adventures and Discoveries throughout the world for the last fifty years. AN AGENCY BOOK, to be published in September. The counties along the Hudson, and on Long Island and Staten Island, will be given separately and exclusively to men who will thoroughly canvass them. Address HENRY W. LAW, No. 218 Broadway, N. Y.

FILE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.—From Jan. 1st, 1853, to the present date, for sale; also back numbers for years of 1854-55-56, to complete files. Address H. F. TICE, or apply at the subscription desk of this office.

CYLINDER PRESS FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—A large Single Cylinder Press, made by Taylor, of New York, and will work a sheet 27 by 42 inches. The press is nearly new and now in use by the New-York Express; needs no repairs and will be sold at a bargain, to be removed at once. Price $1,500, cash or approved paper.

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DAMAGED SILKS, DAMAGED SILKS. ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF RICH DRESS SILKS, DAMAGED ALMOST IMPERCEPTIBLY, AT JUST & CO'S, No. 51 Catharine-st. [illegible] No connection with any other house.

JUST & CO., No. 51 Catharine-st., fourth door from Madison.

THE EARLY INSPECTION.—Of close buyers is solicited to the best lot of LADIES' BASQUES in the New-York market, at prices undoubtedly below the cost of importation. Also, a large lot of Ladies' Bernous, [illegible] at very low prices. S. EMBERSON, No. 255 6th-av.

NO. 255 EIGHTH-AVENUE.—[illegible] STORE.—I am now prepared to close out my Summer stock of LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES in general, at such prices as cannot fail to meet the approval of close buyers. SAMUEL EMBERSON.

S. EMBERSON.—No. 255 6th-av., is now ready to offer to the jobbing trade a large and well-assorted stock of FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, from recent auction sales. From close purchasers I solicit an early call.

WHITE SWISS MUSLIN BASQUES. Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, A Fresh Invoice OF DOTTED and EMBROIDERED SWISS BASQUES, Very Superior Shapes, Which will be sold low.

TRAVELING MANTLES, TRAVELING MANTLES. In LINEN, TWEED MOHAIR And other materials. By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO., NO. 18 BROAD-ST., *Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of* PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Which, with their usual stock of *TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS* AND SHIRTINGS, ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS, STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c., ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS, *They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.*

FALL OF 1856. HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, &c., No. 100 Chambers-st., New-York. GEORGE W. & JEHIAL READ, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS. Factory—Nos. 286, 288, and 292 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. Are now prepared to exhibit to purchasers from all parts of the Union, an attractive elegant and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS adapted to the wants of EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, among which may be found many entirely new and original styles of their own design. Particular attention is requested to their Moleskin Hats.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON UPON ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st. CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS for the Fall Trade, for sale at all Rubber stores. GOODYEAR'S GLOVE CO., No. 38 John st., (up stairs.)

PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, pursuant to the 28th By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1856. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies, per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies, specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition; and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856. JAMES L. RIDGELY, Cor. and Rec. Secretary, Office, Odd-Fellows' Hall, Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (U. S.) gallons daily each; 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made. H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until the 12th day of August, at 12 M., for the Construction of the Ridge Hill Reservoir, situated near the Jamaica Road, about five miles from Brooklyn.

The work consists of earth-work, slope-wall, and puddling.

Specifications and plans of the work will be shown on the ground, and at the Engineer's Office, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, from the 6th August.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals made. H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

The above is postponed as follows: Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready on the 12th, and propositions received until the 20th inst., at 12 M. H. S. WELLES & CO.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of August inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing School-House No. 5, in Mott-st., near Prince, according to plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward. ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of Board of School Officers of XIVth Ward. Henry P. West, Secretary. New-York, Aug. 2, 1856.

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Hudson River Railroad Company until the 1st day of September next, for the delivery during the ensuing year of 15,000 cords (solid measure) Virginia pine wood, at their wood stations between New-York and Poughkeepsie, both inclusive.

Proposals may be sent to the undersigned, marked "Proposal for Wood," who will also give such information as may be desired.

The right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed satisfactory is reserved by the Company.

M. L. SYKES, Jr.,
Vice President Hudson River Railroad Company,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals, addressed to the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 18th day of August, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the necessary materials and labor for warming and ventilating Ward School No. 38, Clark-st., VIIIth Ward, in accordance with and agreeable to the plans and specifications on file at the office of the aforesaid Clerk. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIIth Ward. J. S. BURTON, Chairman.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 233, 234, 235, 237, 238, 227, 230, 252, 253, 248.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 80, inclusive; and 11 and 30, inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

HOUSEKEEPERS BEWARE.—There is some spoiled trash in the market which has been offered as LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of insects. Touch it not. Go to the dépôt, No. 424 Broadway, or to some druggist of good standing, and then you will get the fresh and infallible article. The price is 25 cents per flask.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—By KING LAND & CO. No. 6 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL NIGHT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SUMMER GARDEN.
[illegible] MISS AGNES ROBERTSON and the distinguished Dramatist and actor, MR. DION BOURCICAULT, who are nightly encouraged by the approving and enthusiastic reception of an overflowing and brilliant audience [illegible] New-York.

TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Aug. 8,
Mr. Boucicault's admirable Comedy of
USED UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream..........Mr. Dion Boucicault.
To be followed by the comic [illegible] of
THE YOUNG ACTRESS
In which Miss AGNES ROBERTSON will sustain six [illegible] impersonations of the
YORKSHIRE GIRL,
THE LITTLE GERMAN TRAVELER,
THE SCOTCH LASSIE,
THE IRISH BOY.
Interspersed with dances and songs. [illegible] commence at 7½ o'clock, [illegible]

SPECIAL NIGHT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SUMMER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Aug. 8, by the SPECIAL DESIRE of several distinguished [illegible] of the New-York Press, MR. DION BOURCICAULT AND MISS AGNES ROBERTSON will appear in the two characters in which they have made peculiarly their own, and in which they have won a great land of triumph through the United States, of SIR CHARLES COLDSTREAM AND THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Tickets..........Fifty cents. In consequence of the overwhelming success and the crowded and exciting applause which attended the performance of the new comedy, it will be repeated to-night, FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1856, THE EVIL GENIUS.

Tom Ripstone..........Mr. [illegible]
Joe Withers..........Mr. Moore | Sir Cooley..........Mr. [illegible]
Lady Aurora, Mrs. W. H. Crisp | Mrs. Mounty..........[illegible]
Miss Clara Fielding..........Mrs. Charles Howard

To-morrow—First Benefit in America of MLLE. THERESA ROBERT, on which occasion she will appear in a Grand Ballet Entertainment, assisted by the Wonderful Ravels, the Ballet Troupe, and the entire company. Also, the last new pantomime of ASPHODEL.

On Monday—[illegible]
Mr. Burton's Nights—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The Ravel Nights—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

A CARD.—NIBLO'S GARDEN. MLLE. THERESA ROBERT has the honor of announcing that her FIRST BENEFIT IN AMERICA will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 9, 1856, on which occasion she will appear in A GRAND BALLET ENTERTAINMENT, assisted by THE WONDERFUL RAVELS, THE BALLET TROUPE, and THE ENTIRE COMPANY. Tickets [illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE.—[illegible] Tickets, 25 cents; Pit, 12½ cents; [illegible] Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, [illegible] will be produced the new [illegible] Melodrama of the PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI. After which will be performed PO-CA-HON-TAS. His Imperial Majesty, Pow-Ha-Tan I..........Mr. [illegible] H. R. H. Princess Po-Ca-Hon-tas..........Miss [illegible]

"GREAT RUSH OF LADIES."—[illegible] Mr. PURDY has planned the Lady [illegible] production of Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles," dramatized by Mr. C. W. Taylor. What lady or gentleman has not read this beautiful poem? [illegible] illustrated to-night.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts; Pit, 12½ cts; Orchestra [illegible] 50 cts; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING will be performed LORD OF THE ISLES. Robert Bruce, the Hero King..........[illegible] Lady Isabella Bruce..........[illegible] PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE. The whole concluding with the [illegible] THE BOATMAN AND HIS DOG.

"SIR WALTER SCOTT'S LORD OF THE ISLES,"—This beautiful poem will be dramatized by Mr. C. W. Taylor for PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, and is nightly on [illegible] in scene.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FOURTH and LAST WEEK of [illegible] popular and successful artist, WYMAN, the WIZARD, who will present his [illegible] EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING [illegible] o'clock besides his exquisite VENTRILOQUIAL [illegible] in EIGHT VOICES, his [illegible] living Ourang Outang, two living Anacondas, a pair of living Cattle Monkeys, a living Skeleton, two living [illegible] to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, [illegible]

"LORD OF THE ISLES."—The beautiful poem by Sir Walter Scott has been dramatized for PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, by Mr. C. W. Taylor, and is creating the same sensation there as did "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Go see it to-night.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—MRS. FANNY [illegible] Room Entertainments will be continued in the above room every evening during the week. Doors open at [illegible] Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats [illegible]

"LADIES."—The beautiful poem of Sir Walter Scott, "The Lord of the Isles," is performed every night at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—The best collection of [illegible] in this country. It contains [illegible] Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

"HAVE YOU SEEN IT?"—Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles," now performing nightly at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. Ladies, don't fail seeing it. It is to be performed every night.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—No. 264 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a [illegible] of years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. [illegible] VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments were practicable, is illustrated by [illegible] apparatus. Pupils in the City are [illegible] the Institute at a small extra expense. [illegible] next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. [illegible] Further information may be had at the Institute or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President.

J. W. C. Leveridge, Sec. | [illegible]
Joseph Hoxie, | D. R. Keeler, | [illegible]
Thompson Price, | T. Williams, Jr., | [illegible]
Jas. E. Holmes, | Geo. M. Clearman, | [illegible]
James Horn, | John Gray, | [illegible]

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.—[illegible] Chatham, Columbia County, New-York. The [illegible] term of this Institute will commence on Wednesday, August 27, 1856. A limited number of young ladies and gentlemen will be received as boarders. Instruction given in the English branches, ancient and modern languages, music, drawing, painting, embroidery, &c. [illegible] the aim of those to whom the direction of this Institute is intrusted to make it in every respect worthy of its constantly increasing patronage. For further information see Catalogues, which may be obtained of E. C. [illegible] Esq., No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York; SAMUEL H. CORNELL, Esq., No. 267 Fulton-st., New-York; or by addressing the Principal at Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages) will [illegible] on the 15th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY.—A Select Boarding School for 12 young ladies, of any age, or boys under 12 years of age. The school is pleasantly located in the village of Fair-Haven, one mile east of New-Haven. Next term begins Aug. 25. Circulars at SHEPARD'S, No. 182 Fulton-st., or address the Principal, THOS G. SLOAN, Fair-Haven, Conn.

THE MISSES ROHR.—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. [illegible] Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. [illegible] 45th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346 Broadway, and Carter, No. 285 Broadway.

TEACHERS IN WANT OF SITUATIONS.—Should forward their address to the American School Institute, No. 2 Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway, New-York. Principals can secure the services of competent teachers on application to the Institute, or by letter addressed to E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Will be re-opened on TUESDAY, Sept. 2. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—No. 48 East 21st-st., will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to the evidently increasing use over others of American manufacture, and the very successful competition with the best of foreign brands, and with confidence depend upon always [illegible] a good supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, [illegible] Price and terms arranged on the most liberal [illegible]. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible]

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—[illegible] improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, [illegible] to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by [illegible] & CO., Agents, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE.—A pair of fine [illegible] and well-matched [illegible] 15 hands; also, an unbroken [illegible] colt; [illegible] will be sold low, or exchanged for building lots. Inquire of, or apply to C. H. SMITH, No. 10 Park-place; or [illegible] SON, South Bergen, N. J.

[illegible]

[illegible] Expedition

[illegible] Mayor's message.

The following Message was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 7, 1854.

To the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The salaries of nearly all the Clerks and employed in the several Departments of the City Government have been raised within two years, thereby adding a very large expenditure to the annual money on that account. Therefore no other item has been made use of to the increase, believing that the salaries of the Clerks, the Commissioners, and in many cases an increase of pay was justly due to the [illegible]

As a general principle, I am satisfied that the taxpayers of New-York are willing to pay fair salaries for public [illegible] negligence, waste and corruption is entailed from the Departments. Our heavy taxes do not arise so much from large salaries as from waste and profligacy. It has recently been [illegible] evident that there is a disposition [illegible] a check must be put to the practice of giving to one to know that no person [illegible] holding office under me, has received any [illegible] of pay since my incumbency of the office of Mayor; nor was the proposition offered [illegible] during my absence from the City. The Secretary of the Mayor, Comptroller and Chamberlain, made with my knowledge [illegible] or could it have received my official [illegible] both [illegible] is to ask the Corporation to discriminate in favor [illegible] it would be tyrannically unjust [illegible] a proposition to give an increase of salary to one [illegible] additional compensation [illegible] I shall not hesitate to do so [illegible] fully satisfied that it is just [illegible] the full amount earned.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

[illegible] know exactly what should be done [illegible] It seemed to him a good [illegible] resolving six, especially after the Board had approved the increase of all salaries [illegible] of Supervisors. He was glad [illegible] and wanted to hold him to [illegible]

[illegible] with the Aldermen of the Ninth Ward that this report came from an extraordinary quarter. He [illegible] upon the [illegible] of the Mayor. The Aldermen been in [illegible] of the Joseph Fetter case.

Mr. [illegible] the Aldermen to order.

Mr. [illegible] desired him to state his point of order.

Mr. [illegible] are going into the merits of the Joseph Fetter matter, and there is no question before the [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] of the Twelfth (JACKSON) endeavored [illegible] a word edgeways, but the gavel of [illegible] forbade him to take his seat, and said he was [illegible] out of order.

Mr. [illegible] Aldermen of the Twelfth will take his seat when he [illegible] (Young Jackson)—(indignantly)—The [illegible] of the Twelfth will state his motion.

Mr. [illegible] that the Message of his Honor [illegible] Committee of three.

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] of the Aldermen of the [illegible] Ward, and proceeded to [illegible] of the Treasury, whom [illegible] seeking out of the Chamber, with [illegible] to debate a vote on the [illegible] After sundry allusions to [illegible] Carter and Fellows, the Alder-

[illegible] the gentlemen of the Sixth [illegible] argument against but he didn't [illegible] he would try to impress [illegible] speech. He should [illegible] out of the Chamber [illegible] It was true that he [illegible] a vote on salaries yet to be [illegible] very warm in the room—

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] how the vote was going, and [illegible] against the people who had [illegible] way.

[illegible] the Message to a special Committee [illegible]

[illegible] Corwin, Fox, Tucker, [illegible] Briggs, Barker, Ely, Valentine, [illegible] Hoxie, Hoffman, Clancy, Keane, [illegible] Lawlor, Varian.

[illegible] appointed on the Special Committee on [illegible] Aldermen Ely, Vocomb and [illegible] on claims arising.

The Comptroller sent in the following communication:

[illegible] Comptroller on Finance, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 4, 1854.

[illegible] paper, marked A, is a copy of a letter [illegible] Department to the Committee [illegible] and Supplies, in relation to the [illegible] of the ordinance for regulating the [illegible] Public Buildings.

[illegible] of Public Buildings, who is at [illegible] of this Bureau, is charged with the duty of [illegible] the public buildings, wells and [illegible] and supply of the public rooms and [illegible] the Corporation, the Court-rooms, the [illegible] houses, and the public markets, with [illegible] thereof, except fuel and stationery [illegible] of 1849, sections [illegible] with which the Superintendent is [illegible] duties, which are specifically [illegible] in the accompanying letter.

It is [illegible] by the Charter that the Superintendent shall not be nominated by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, but shall be appointed by the Common Council, upon bonds, which are approved by the Comptroller. He is therefore [illegible] public agent of the Corporation, and the duties [illegible] on him by the laws and ordinances in [illegible] increasing liabilities for the [illegible] &c., cannot be legally [illegible] bonds for the performance of [illegible] officers of the Corporation. [illegible] notwithstanding the clear [illegible] of 1849, to the contrary, [illegible] Mr. Irving, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, have been subdivided, so as to give one person the carpenter-work or repairs to public [illegible], to another the mason-work, to another the plastering, to another the painting, to another the cleaning and removal of having the necessary [illegible] for the public offices performed by the lowest [illegible] bidder, who gives bonds for the faithful performance [illegible] duty, it is given out to one person [illegible] to be served, and put them into the pocket [illegible] their bill for payment; to another [illegible] to furnish the [illegible] hauling, &c.

[illegible] Comptroller says that all supplies [illegible] contracts to a limited extent, [illegible] sealed bids, opened by the [illegible] department, in presence of [illegible] and those interested in the bids; [illegible] by the jobbing system before alluded to, [illegible] the amount of $15,000, and [illegible] expended, because a single store does [illegible] over $500.

Bills have been presented to the Bureau of Public Buildings, most of them have been paid, since [illegible] the list of January last, viz.:

[illegible] carpenter work	$14,800
[illegible] stoves and running	9,000
[illegible] painting	9,000
[illegible]	4,000
[illegible] and carpets	2,000
[illegible] plumbing	6,000
[illegible] tubs and pumps	2,000

There are a few cases, to which I desire to call the special attention of the Common Council:

1. The repairs to the Court-room, located for the use of Justice Green.

This is an old church building in Nassau-street, [illegible] by Dr. Townsend. It was rented [illegible] and certain repairs called for. Section [illegible] is explicit as to the source which should [illegible] adopted in this case; an estimate should [illegible] made by a competent mechanic, and if [illegible] cost of the necessary repairs exceeded [illegible] Commissioner should have presented the [illegible] Common Council for approval. Instead [illegible] these repairs were jobbed out [illegible] not a practical carpenter, and [illegible] superintendent, employs persons to [illegible] work, and the repairs are prolonged so as to [illegible] more than $300 for payment at any one time [illegible] these bills, however, have [illegible] amounted to about $600.

[illegible] case is now submitted for the examination of [illegible] and the expense will not be paid without the sanction of the Common Council, which appears to have been obtained before the work was commenced.

2. In the case of repairing the roof of the Fulton Market, Mr. Donovan, the person employed in this work, has made a bill of some $[illegible] and has presented portions of the claim at different payments, so as to bring the amount under $300. An estimate of the whole work ought to have been made and presented to the Common Council in the case also.

3. In the Police Department there is a claim of Pine & Hoxie, for repairs at the Police Station No. 20, under the [illegible] of the Chief Engineer, amounting to about $[illegible] Mr. Pine [illegible] work should have [illegible] sealed bids. In this the [illegible] and I have informed the parties that they must be submitted to the [illegible] Common Council. On referring to the Ordinance of [illegible] it will be seen that "no repairs [illegible] the Fire Department, the expense of [illegible] shall exceed $[illegible]."

At the last session a part of this bill, say $[illegible], was [illegible] Chief Engineer in this manner. If it came [illegible] it was not within the Ordinance [illegible] This case ought to have been presented to the Common Council before any expense were incurred, or the work [illegible] contracted for.

[illegible] Comptroller [illegible] the public money to be expended [illegible] outside the same which [illegible] in these objects.

[illegible] Respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

[illegible] obligation of the power to purchase supplies for the [illegible] officers so to person who connection by the head of the Department has been sanctioned by the Board of Aldermen. The duties of the Superintendent are defined in detail, with comments.

The communication, with the accompanying statements, was ordered to be printed and referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The City Inspector suggested the selection of a dumping-pier for night soil, near the lower part of the City. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

The Comptroller, in reply to a resolution, reported the expiration of the contract for supplying oil for the lighting of the lamps in the upper Wards.

The report of the Street Committee, concurring with the other Board, to alter the grade of the Bowery from Chatham to Franklin-square, was called up, briefly debated, and at the instance of Alderman HEALY, made the special order for Friday evening.

The Councilmen's resolution appropriating $500 to enable the New-York Volunteers to celebrate the anniversary of the surrender of the City of Mexico, was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Aldermen CLARKE appealed, but the appeal was not sustained.

The Board adjourned to Friday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President FREEMAN in the chair.

A petition was presented by the fabricator of a transparent ballot-box, asking for the investigation and adoption of his contrivance. Referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Councilman SWAN offered a resolution to repeal the ordinance of July 11, concerning appropriations for the Central Park. Laid over.

A communication was received from the Mayor, asking the Common Council to exercise more discretion in voting increased salaries. The Message will be found in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

Councilman BARRY moved that this communication be laid upon the table. He characterized it as a premeditated veto upon the future acts of the Common Council.

The motion was lost. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A resolution proposed by Councilman APPLEBY was adopted, that the Street Commissioner report to this Board a statement of all contracts entered into by his Department, which amount to less than $500 each, with the names of the contractors, a statement of the work to be done, supplies to be furnished, and the date and amount of each contract. On motion, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was also included with the Street Commissioner.

After the transaction of some other very unimportant business, the Board adjourned, having sat less than an hour.

The Court of Sessions in the Dog-Days.

It is warm weather, now, with Judges and Juries. A prisoner, on trial for a heinous offence, has a better or worse chance for an acquittal than he has in the cold or moderate seasons. Thoughts of the country burn deep into the souls of impatient jurors, who incline to become strong partisans, either of the prisoner or the prosecutor. In a confined room, in August, it is difficult, for six or eight consecutive hours, to possess one's self with patience. If a Jury could take their seats in their shirt-sleeves, without contempt of Court, they might cease to think of sherry-cobblers or the gurgling of mountain rills. But, in that conventional confinement of coats, enforced by the stringent etiquette and never-to-be-violated dignity of judicial proceedings, they grow speedily impatient, and imagine either that the prisoner is too respectable to have committed an offence, and that his arrest is a violation of the liberty of the citizen; or that his looks are sufficient to condemn him, and that a trial is merely a matter of ceremony, degenerating into a farce. At one and the same time,—such are the influences of the heat—they are ready to believe him guilty, and to believe also that the witnesses against him are committing perjury. Therefore—that human nature might not be too severely tried,—is it wisely directed by those who have the ordination of these matters, that, in the days when dogs run mad, when the earth is parched, and the sun is relentless, jurors shall be lightly dealt with. One week of duty, instead of three, as at other times, and only comparatively trivial cases to be disposed of, are all that is asked of them. So does the law temper the sultry weather to the perspiring citizen, summoned to serve his country in the Jury-box in August.

The Judge—not lightly do we speak of him—perspires also, and pants for a purer atmosphere. But he has to conceal his conditions and emotions. He must not think of Cape May while that boy is being tried for grand larceny; or of the White Mountains while that bold burglar awaits his sentence. Is the District-Attorney thinking of some secluded nook, where, *sub umbra fagi*, he might read his favorite TENNYSON till he dropped asleep upon the shaded grass, and dreamed himself the fortunate "fated fairy prince," who was to kiss awake the beauty charmed to sleep (unless the charm was snapped) for just one hundred years? Do Messrs. VANDERVOORT and BLAKE, respected Clerks of the Court, ever wish that Niagara, or the Catskills, or Long Branch, or Quogue, or the Virginia Springs, or the Mammoth Cave, was their destiny, instead of the heated Court Room, with the prisoner's pen in the corner, and ugly groups of criminals pleading not guilty with hardened assurance, and villainous, self convicting countenances?

Does the prisoner, getting a glimpse of the blue sky through the window of his cell, and meeting the sun-glare full in the burning streets, as he is led, handcuffed, to the Court—does he wish that the country brook he drank of when a boy flowed still at his feet, and that he had never known the life, temptation and crime of cities? We almost think he does, till Mr. VANDERVOORT, referring to the records, shows us that he has already been once in the State Prison and twice in the Penitentiary.

Do the reporters wish that there were no newspapers in August, but that every journalist, and every one connected with journalism, had, during the Summer months, an amount of money to expend only limited by his desires? Being as immediately Aladdin's carpet, or Jack of the Bean Stalk's seven-league boots.

Well, if the Court is such an undesirable place in hot weather, what does that crowd want there? They are neither jurors, nor lawyers, nor prisoners, nor district attorneys, nor judges, nor reporters, nor policemen, nor witnesses, nor clerks of the court. They are present out of sheer curiosity. If they were compelled to be there, they would demur and complain. Summon them as jurors next month, and they will weary the Recorder with all imaginable excuses to be released from attendance.

Removal of Quarantine.

Quite a discussion is going on, touching the propriety of removing the Quarantine establishment from its present locality to some point more remote from the City. The agitation of this question is revived yearly, and generally with little or no good effect. It has probably never been considered in a true light, and hence the discussion has little interest for the masses of the people. This probably arises from the fact that the principal and most determined advocates for the projected removal are acting from entirely selfish motives—being governed by a desire to increase the value of property which they purchased subject to the existence of the evil of which they complain.

This year the agitation has assumed a new and somewhat novel phase, having been seized by the Buchanneers as a hobby upon which they may ride. On Monday the authorities of Castleton were induced to call a meeting of citizens for the purpose of considering the dangers to which they were exposed by the prevalence of the Yellow Fever at the Quarantine grounds.

This meeting was taken possession of by the Buchanneers. They ground down FARROW, annihilated the Health Officer by a similar process, and threated up BECK and BEACK, as justly as if there had been no Yellow Jack within a thousand miles. Hereafter, the cry of "Remove Quarantine" may reasonably be interpreted "Down Farrow." We presume that the Quarantine, FARROW, and the Health Officer will still exist, not withstanding this demonstration; and of the substantial citizens of the Island really desire the removal of the Quarantine, they will do well to take care that the proposition is not made to carry extra weight, as it was at the Castleton demonstration.

Medical.

Professor THEODORE CHILDS, M. D., of Pittsfield, Mass., was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College on Tuesday last.

[illegible]

Pursuant to advertisement, the Association met [illegible] last year in the [illegible] for the transaction of business in regular annual session, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, Dr. JOHN F. KING, President, occupying the Chair. About 100 hundred gentlemen were present, delegates and members from various parts of the Union.

The minutes of the last annual meeting in full were read by the Secretary, the Constitution of the Society, [illegible] by the Secretary, Dr. SOMERS, of Cincinnati.

The nomination of a Business Committee for the process of securing this Committee, Dr. DWINELL, of New-York, and others, moved the suspension of two articles of the Constitution, in order that a motion from Dr. WALL, of Philadelphia, seconded by Dr. CLARKE, of Louisiana, might be submitted to the meeting, to the following effect:

Resolved, That all practicing members of the dental profession who may be present and feel desirous of cooperating with us be considered as, and hereby are, active members of this Convention.

As an amendment a few additional words were proposed: "and they are so hereby to sign the articles of the Association at their convenience." Thus amended, the proposition was carried.

Dr. BALLARD, of New-York, seconded by Dr. DWINELL, then proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, that gentlemen engaged in the auxiliary branches of our profession be admitted on the same footing as dentists.

Dr. KINGSLEY, of New-York, asked if this were to be a provisional or a permanent arrangement.

Dr. TOWNSEND asked the meaning of the words "auxiliary branches."

Dr. BALLARD replied, he believed a manufacturer of gold-foil had been ruled out as ineligible.

Dr. ROGERS, of Utica, was afraid of opening the door rather too wide; the safest course would be to exclude all but practicing dentists.

Dr. CLARKE, of Louisiana, said the words used in Philadelphia by the framers of the Convention had been "collateral sciences," rather than "auxiliary branches." Although the intention of the Convention is liberal, he would regret that it should embrace other than dentists. He opposed the resolution.

Dr. BOSWELL, Secretary, said that all admitted last year were practicing dentists; they came in without a vote of election.

On inquiry the Chairman said the ruling was that none but practicing dentists and those already admitted as such could interfere in their proceedings.

Dr. ALPORT, of Chicago, spoke strongly as to the impropriety of admitting persons not engaged in or not familiar with the dental profession.

Dr. BALLARD, on motion for permission, withdrew his resolution and submitted another nearly identical with the last, but comprehensive of those who had been but were not now in practice.

Dr. WEBBER, of Bedford, N. Y., thought the term "collateral branches" was too indefinite.

Dr. MUSSOY did not wish to produce embarrassment; they were striving to lay the chart of Association material; they could not tend. They were laboring idly; "*omnes participant rationes* was." They were wasting time with trivial questions as to the legitimacy of admission, that might instantaneously be settled. He supposed this was a Convention of Dentists strictly. It ought to be.

Dr. ROGERS, of Utica, moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Agreed to.

The Chairman said he would recognize all who were practicing Dentists, and who had signed the Constitution.

Dr. DWINELL said the Convention in Philadelphia was on a broad Democratic platform.

Dr. CLARK thought that chemists should be admitted.

After such discussions were again laid by content on the table, the following business committee was nominated:

Dr. J. S. CLARK, (La.,) Chairman; Dr. Kendrick, (Miss.;) J. B. Howard, (Me.;) Dr. Miller, (Mass.;) Dr. Helm, (Rhode Island;) Dr. Potter, (Conn.;) F. H. Clark, (N. Y.;) Dr. Robins, (N. J.;) Dr. A. J. Young, (N. H.;) Dr. Buckingham, (Pa.;) Dr. Garrette, (Del.;) Dr. H. H. Harvey, (Md.;) Dr. E. Hanby, (Ga.;) Dr. McKellope, (Mo.;) Dr. Allport, (Ill.;) Dr. Taylor, (Ohio;) Dr. Gibson, (D. C.)

Dr. Clark, of New-York, moved that the officers of the Association be nominated by ballot. Carried. Dr. Taylor, of Ohio and Dr. Dalrymple, N. Y., were appointed as tellers.

As the result, Dr. CHAUNCEY HARRIS, of Baltimore, was elected President for the ensuing year, and after a tedious and repeated ballot—

Dr. DANIEL NEALE, of Philadelphia, was elected as Vice-President; also,

Dr. ELIZA TOWNSEND, (Phila.,) as Recording Secretary, and Dr. ALPORT, of Chicago, Corresponding Secretary.

After the transaction of other unimportant business, the Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock. The evening session at 4 was expected to be occupied with a discussion on the pathological condition of diseased tooth bone and its treatment.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Dr. CLARK, of Louisiana, Chairman of the Business Committee, announced a paper from Dr. Townsend on the subject of professional fees.

The discussion on the pathological conditions of "dentine" was continued from the previous day, in the course of which Dr. WATT, of Ohio, read a paper in reference to the remedies for diseased dentine. He described "dentine" as a structure essentially vital, composed of animal matter, together with some earthy salts. It resists chemical action in proportion to its density. The application of chemical remedies in a liquid form is found more effective than in any other, and yet caries destroys the "dentine" more or less, and therefore such agents should be employed cautiously. Alkalies will not relieve the sensibility of diseased dentine, unless applied in quantity sufficient to produce injury. The writer alluded to tannin and caustic. As to kreosote, the idea that it produces decay is erroneous; nor does nitrate of silver, judiciously employed, of necessity injure the pulp or nerve of a tooth.

Professor ARTHUS, of Philadelphia, thought that caries increased the sensibility of the dentine. He believed that our knowledge of the structure of the teeth is yet imperfect. As to treatment, a temporary filling is necessary when there is danger of injury to the pulp, and when the dentine is very strong between the cavity and the pulp, caries may be safely destroyed and stopped by escharotics. He thought arsenic the best escharotic, but seemed to fear that its absorption might be a matter to be dreaded. It might be most safely employed when the cavity was quite superficial. A layer of wax might be interposed between the arsenic and the dentine.

Dr. CORNER, of Newark, confined his remarks to the "brown decay." His treatment he described as peculiar. His mode was to get his finger into a napkin, and pressing on the edge of the gum at the junction of the enamel, to remove the diseased surface with an excavator. He stated that the practice is always successful.

Dr. ROGERS, of Utica, had every reason to be satisfied with the use of arsenic. He had mostly used the drug in its dry form, but it might also be applied in the form of a concentrated solution.

Dr. BALLARD, of New-York, gave the history of cases where the vitality of the entire tooth had been destroyed by the injudicious application of arsenic. If nature were left to herself, or merely by protecting the diseased surface from atmospheric or other external influences, very frequently the irritation would subside.

Dr. FLAGG, of Philadelphia, would never leave arsenic in contact with the tooth more than five hours.

Dr. TAFT, of Ohio, adverted to the necessity of studying constitutional peculiarities, and adopting general treatment. He thought "HILL's Stopping" better than "gutta percha." As an escharotic he preferred arsenic.

Dr. TOWNSEND then read his paper on "Professional Fees." The most prominent idea was the denunciation of dentists who were willing to be employed at low charges. He thought combination necessary to prevent this evil. The general style of the paper may be gathered from a few sentences. "Those who offered or accepted less than adequate remuneration for professional talent, were not abortes. Lynching was the penalty of a rude system for the offence, but contempt was the punishment inflicted by the higher classes. The scorn of good men was worse than a ride on a rail."

Dr. ROGERS, of Utica, proposed that the address be published.

Dr. MUSSOY, of Washington, alluded to most rascally practices adopted by low-paid dentists in placing other metals than gold in the dental cavity with a superficial covering. Other gentlemen advocated the publication of the address in pamphlet form.

Thanks to Dr. Townsend on the part of the Convention, together with a resolution that his address be printed, being moved by Dr. ROGERS, conversation took a turn as to expenses. The writer of the paper thought an assessment of $5 upon each gentleman present would defray the expenses of the publication and of the Convention. A member asked whether the same sum ought not to be levied upon members who were not present. It was proposed, also, to refer the matter to a committee. Members of the Convention came up to the Presidential chair, each depositing the needful. While this was in progress the discussion proceeded, and the resolution to refer to a committee was adopted—Doctors TAYLOR, BALLARD and CLARKE being appointed for that purpose.

Drs. TAYLOR, BALLARD and CLARKE being appointed for that purpose.

Thanks were also tendered to Dr. WATT for his paper.

Dr. BALLARD offered a resolution, "That this Convention include all practicing dentists, who may desire to take part in its proceedings, any clause in the Constitution to the contrary being hereby repealed." He stated that his object was to save time. The resolution was passed.

A member asked what was to be done with existing members who are not dentists.

Dr. BALLARD explained that nothing retrospective was intended.

Dr. MUSSOY complained of informality, and of hasty and subsequent changes.

Dr. CLARKE said the close of this Convention was its Republican character, its power of changing as any moment its form.

Dr. TAYLOR (Ohio) wished to bring the Convention to something useful and of practical consequence; to return with the object of their meeting. He then adverted to "diseased dentine." With all the condition was one of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] was also [illegible] tion in the park. An increased deposition of bone would that be necessary [illegible] and the vitality of the organ. His treatment had been predicated upon this view. Profession was a place of [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] and consequently there occurs more rapid destruction of the living parts. With this view, he preferred tannin and kreosote. He spoke strongly of the dietetic management of patients, including condiments, vinegar, especially that adulterated with sulphuric acid.

Dr. HARRIS said the structural elevation denominated "enamel" was the result of chemical action or decomposition. Whence have these agents affinity? Sometimes in the mouth itself. There are only four acids which precede phosphoric acid in their affinity for lime. All the other vegetable or mineral, act on the tooth, but not all equally. Exposed sensibility, and even inflammation, may depend on a great variety of circumstances, sometimes upon mere constitutional idiosyncrasy. Sometimes in the mouth, sometimes of some sometimes of a foreign structure, so that it is difficult to say with certainty what are its determining causes. Dyspeptic persons are very liable to it; and doubtlessly have a close connection with certain forms of constitutional derangement.

At 2 the Convention then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

DR. NEALE'S PROFESSIONAL WELCOME.

The Convention met at 4, when the discussion on the pathology of "dentine" was resumed by Dr. DWINELL and others. At 6, the subject of the best preparation of gold for filling teeth was taken up, when Dr. GUERNIE suggested the matter was of sufficient importance to be deferred to the morning. After several gentlemen had been called on and declined, Dr. NEALE of Philadelphia rose.

On his name being announced by the President, the Doctor was greeted by a loud burst of enthusiastic applause. He merely suggested that those who were prepared might then speak, and others less ready might wait the morning session. Drs. DWINELL, TOWNSEND, HILL, and others, took part, some searching their "crystalline," others their "gold foil" form of reputation was the best. Adjourned until 9 A. M. on Friday.

The Repast at the Astor.

Last evening, the American Dental Convention partook of a very elegant repast at the Astor House, at the invitation of Messrs. JONES, WHITE & McCURDY. Covers were laid for 250 persons. Dr. TOWNSEND occupied the Chair. When the guests were seated, Mr. McCURDY briefly sketched the history of their establishments in New-York and Philadelphia. They had succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations, and this invitation was offered as an indication of their gratitude for the confidence hitherto reposed in them by the profession.

The cloth being drawn, Dr. AUSTIN, one of the Professors of the Dental College of Baltimore, responded to the sentiment

"The Dental Colleges indigenous to our native soil."

Dr. NEALE, of Pennsylvania, followed in a clever, spirit-stirring speech, and several other addresses were delivered by prominent members of the Dental profession.

Professor ARTHUS, of Philadelphia,—Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery—responded very felicitously to a sentiment from the Chair, and Professor TOWNSEND gave a lucid sketch of the Progress of Dental Surgery in America. The proceedings were very interesting, and the interest did not flag until a late hour.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday, but in consequence of the absence of several members, transacted a small amount of business. HENRY W. GRAY and JAMES B. CUNNINGHAM, were elected members. Captain FRANCIS M. FRENCH was elected to the Committee on Arbitration. Mr. BARROW, from the Committee appointed to consider the propriety of holding quarterly meetings up town, reported that the Committee would be ready to report in September.

On motion of Mr. LEARY, Captains EUGENE C. WAINRIGHT and JOHN H. BERRETT were appointed Marine Surveyors.

Some informal conversation took place in relation to the contemplated removal of the Post Office up town, and it was finally resolved to hold a special meeting to take this subject into consideration, on Tuesday next, at 1 P. M., at the Merchants' Bank. A very decided feeling of opposition to the measure was manifested.

Mr. ROBERT resigned his office as a Trustee of the Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, and OLIVER S. STRONG was elected in his place.

The Chamber adjourned until Tuesday.

The Italian Exiles.

In response to a letter sent to the Tuscan Consul, in relation to the ten Italians, concerning whom something was published a few days since, he has replied in general terms, that he has no instructions concerning emigrants, but that he will write to his Government. It is understood that the Papal Consul has not yet answered the communication sent to him. Yesterday, however, seven of them started on their way to the Scranton (Penn.) Coal Mines, where the American Industrial Association have procured employment for them. They go at the expense of the Association, the money to be refunded from their earnings. Of the others, one is too old to work; one expects work here, and the other has not been seen for several days. He is supposed to have committed suicide.

Harlem Regatta.

The Regatta of the Harlem Model Yacht Club, which was to have taken place on Wednesday, was again postponed because of too much wind, which blew so strong as to injure, more or less, three of the yachts which had entered for the race.

Cricket.

The cricket match played on Monday last between the second eleven of the New-York Club and the Long Island Club, resulted, after a very interesting and exciting match, in favor of the New-York Club, by two runs.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY AGAIN—THE OTHER SIDE—A CHARGE OF PERJURY.

The International Insurance Company are up to their ears in law. Not long since, it will be recollected, Mr. Charles W. Ogden preferred a complaint against some of the officers of this Company, charging them with an over-issue of stock, and upon this complaint the parties so charged were held for an examination.

Now a counter-complaint has been made against Mr. Ogden. Upon the affidavit of Mr. J. W. Latson, supported by the statements of Messrs. J. A. Requa and Moses Starbuck, Mr. Ogden is charged with willful and corrupt perjury in making the affidavit upon which the warrants of arrest against them were issued.

Mr. Requa states in his affidavit that he was appointed a member of the Finance Committee within two or three months after being appointed Trustee of the Company; that Mr. Moses Starbuck was elected President of said Company about the 6th of last February; that shortly after that date the latter informed the deponent that the statements of its former officers "that the company was in possession of a stock capital of $300,000" were entirely groundless, and that its only stock capital amounted to about $8,500, and that the company only held about $40,000 of premium notes, which composed the entire available assets of the company; that in order to carry on business he intended obtaining good securities and making the company what it was represented to be; that with the advice and con-sent of the members of the Finance Committee, and some of the officers of the company, including Mr. Chas. W. Ogden, the said company received bonds and mortgages on real property in Brooklyn to the amount of $68,000—for which sum they issued Certificates of Deposit to that amount; that this property had been appraised by Anthony J. Bleecker, Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, and other like competent judges, to be worth double the amount of the mortgages thereon offered; that soon after this it was proposed to put in other mortgages, amounting to $102,500; that in relation to which several conversations were held by the deponent with Mr. Ogden and some of the Trustees; that Mr. Ogden advised the issuing of certificates of stock therefor; that these mortgages were made by Alexander Requa and wife directly to the company, Mr. A. Requa subscribing in the books to the capital stock to the amount of $109,500, for which certificates of stock were issued, and of which $140,100 were delivered to him; that Mr. Ogden as Vice-President of the Company approved of these proceedings; that the $68,000 and the $109,500 are the only stock or certificates of deposit issued by the Company or any of its Trustees since Mr. Starbuck had been President; that deponent was in no wise interested in said certificates; that the reception of these mortgages was communicated to the Board of Trustees by the President, and distinctly ratified and approved by them by the adoption and publication of their annual statement containing these proceedings; that these transactions were bona fide, having been entered into for the purpose of strengthening a weak company; that of the mortgages deposited in exchange for the $68,000 of certificates of deposit, about $22,000 have been hypothecated, and as the deponents informed by the President of the Company, Mr. Ogden was well aware of this hypothecation, and disbursed himself most of the money received by it; that deponent and the other defendants did not issue and sell fraudulent certificates of stock as stated in Ogden's complaint.

The affidavit of Mr. Requa then denies severally the various allegations in Ogden's affidavit, closing by charging Mr. Ogden with "willful and corrupt perjury."

Moses Starbuck, the President of the Company, also filed an affidavit in which the statements made in Mr. Requa's affidavit [illegible]

The following [illegible] in the case of Levi B. Chatfield, Esq.:

Before the [illegible] claim by the International Insurance Company were received, I was consulted [illegible] "A vote of thanks was passed.

[illegible] a paper on the [illegible] of "Co[illegible] LOCKE, [illegible] evidently diffused a [illegible]

After the usual vote of thanks was passed, [illegible] were appointed for discussing the [illegible] ROLLO, Mrs. COLEMAN and Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY took part in the discussion, which was one of the most spirited for years past.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, 10 o'clock forenoon.

The Institute was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. PERKINS, of Clarksville.

On motion, a Nominating Committee was appointed.

Prof. NORRIS, of Hamilton College, read a paper on the "Characteristics of American Scholarship." It was a production of great merit, and was evidently the fruit of close thought and [illegible] reading, and richly merited the vote of thanks tendered at its conclusion.

The Report of the Board of Editors of the N. Y. Teacher, was read by Prof. BOWNE, of Vassar. Various circumstances have combined to make changes in its publication necessary. While it has accomplished good, yet it seems that it has not supported itself, it being now over $2,000 in debt. The Board recommended that the paper be passed over to JAS. CRUIKSHANK, Esq., who is to pay the indebtedness; the Association, by a vote, giving specified authority over its columns. Action upon the Report was temporarily deferred.

Miss JEANNETTE DOUGLASS then read an essay on "Physical Education," which was well received. An interesting discussion on this subject followed, participated in by Messrs. MCALLISTER, CRUIKSHANK, SCOTT, and ROSS.

Adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convened at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. W. BULLEIGH, Esq., of Brooklyn, presented some resolutions from the Board of Editors of the New-York Teacher, complimentary to Mr. A. WINDER, Resident Editor of that journal for the past year. Adopted unanimously.

The Report of the Board of Editors, submitted in the morning, was again taken up.

Prof. LAMBERT, of Peekskill, spoke against the adoption of any measure placing that journal in individual hands. He strongly advocated its being under the entire control of this body, editorially and financially.

Mr. BULLEIGH advocated the measure as being the best, and indeed, only way in which that paper could exist in the future.

Mr. COLE, of Albany, was anxious to hear other plans suggested, in order to take the best; he called on Dr. PERKINS, editor of the Journal of Education and College Review, to give his views, &c.

Dr. PERKINS, by invitation, explained the management and objects of the journal with which he was connected. He invited the co-operation of the Association in its support, and was willing to enter into arrangements with this body, for [illegible] a portion of his publication to their members, &c.

V. W. VALENTINE, Esq., of Brooklyn, opposed any merging of the Teacher and the College Review. He only urged the continuance of the New-York Teacher. Our journal, properly managed, would not only support itself, but pay money into the treasury.

Prof. T. H. BOWNE, of Albany, thought that the Teacher had grown too fast. It should give a less number of pages, and not be so [illegible]

The report of the Board of Editors was finally adopted.

Prof. T. H. LAMBERT, of Peekskill, then delivered an address on the "Syntax of Science." His effort was one of much merit, and commanded the earnest attention of his large audience.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered, and the Association adjourned till evening.

MARKET REPORTS.

Market-Street, Friday, Noon, Aug. 4, 1854.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are at $7 12½ for Pearls, and $8 50 for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs. Supply and demand moderate.

COFFEE—Is quiet, extreme prices nominally. Java, Ist; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11½c. @11¾c.; Rio at 10c. @11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c. @10¾c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Sales quiet and prices lower, with only small transactions reported at nearly our quotations:

NEW-YORK CHARTERINGS.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	10	10¼
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12½	12¾	12¾	12
Fair	13¾	13¾	13	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour displays a moderate demand, with sales reported since our last of about 12,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 [illegible]
Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Common to Good Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lakes	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]

Canadian, being rather scarce, remains quiet yet firm, the transactions since our last having reached about 950 bbls. inferior Superfine in lower Ferry, mostly at $5 10@$5 12½ ⅌ bbl. Southern is plentiful and is declining. The sales since our last comprise about 1,100 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 [illegible] and $10 [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in good demand, and is now worth $8@$8 25 for Fine and Superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 62½@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 12½@$4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The Water brings $13 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is abundant and decidedly cheaper. The demand is not so brisk either for home use or export. The sales since our last embrace only about 48,000 bushels, from fair Canadian White, at $1 67@$1 70; ordinary Red at $1 [illegible] fair to very superior Southern White, at $1 [illegible] $1 87½; and good to choice do. at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 4,800 bushels at 80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats continue plenty, and [illegible] 41c. for Ohio and Lake; 40c. [illegible] for Western; 42c. [illegible] for State; 43c. [illegible] for Southern; [illegible] are still [illegible] offered at lower prices, but [illegible] from buyers. The sales since our last comprise about 47,000 bushels, at 80c. @81c. for unsound, heated and damp; 82c. @83c. for prime to prime mixed; 70c. @72c. for Southern Yellow; 80c. @70c. for round Yellow; 72c. @80c. for common to prime Southern White, and 75c. @76c. for round White, ⅌ bush.

HAY—There have been 400 bales River taken at 60c. @65c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—We heard of sales of 36 bales of last year's crop at 9c. @12½c. ⅌ lb.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] ... J. R. SMITH, President.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

A PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE PIERREPONT HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—By order of Amos Robbins, Esq., assignee, PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on the premises, in one parcel, all the elegant furniture, together with the lease of this first-class hotel. The house has been built and furnished within two years in modern style, with everything necessary for carrying on the business, the furniture costing upwards of $20,000. The lease has eight years and five months to run. The location is unrivaled, being on Brooklyn Heights, commanding a fine view of the harbor and bay, and within ten minutes of Wall-st., and is the best situation in New-York or its vicinity for a family hotel for gentlemen doing business in the City. The hotel is well established and is now doing a good business, and needs but an enterprising man to make it one of the first in the country. The lease requires all repairs to be done by the landlord, and the rent to be abated in case of cholera or epidemic sickness. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES L. BURNS, Esq., on the premises; AMOS ROBBINS, Esq., assignee, Fulton Market, New-York; or PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, No. 149 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.—H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell by catalogue, THIS DAY, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock, all the beautiful furniture in the dwelling No. 70 West 26th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., consisting, in part, of one 7-octave rosewood piano forte, a beautiful instrument, inlaid, in perfect order, with stool and cover—cost $650; two suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in French brocatel; rosewood arm-chairs, Turkish easy-chairs, rocking chairs, [illegible] ... Parties from a distance can rely on the furniture being equal to the advertisement.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY (Friday) August 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 77 Nassau-st., [illegible] household furniture, [illegible] ... hair and spring mattresses, straw palliasses, &c., &c.

WILMINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, 1½ o'clock, at No. 87 Dey-st. [illegible] brandy, gin, claret, champagne, [illegible] ... Also, a lot of hardware, sheet-iron spikes, wrought nails, ... shovels, &c. Also, lot work boxes, [illegible].

M. N. CROFT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—M. N. CROFT will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 12, at Mission Chapel, corner of Bowery and Division-st., the contents of said Chapel, at 10 o'clock, consisting of 30 benches, pulpit, platform, [illegible] ... 1 banner, 3 wardrobes, extensive library, window shades, &c.

TOBIAS HOMMELL, Auctioneer.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—By order of Pharmaceutical and Chemical Manufacturing Co., will be sold by auction, SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., as follows: one vacuum pan, 40 gallons, with condenser and pump; [illegible] ... 40 gallons, ... now at place of sale to be examined.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE—THIS DAY at [illegible] o'clock, at No. 462 Broadway. Embracing parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of various new and fashionable styles; bookcases, sideboards, etageres, corner stands, &c. Sale positive to pay advances.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Bonds, Stocks and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and occasional SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 West 3d-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference, [illegible] Life, Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Aug 4, 1856.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of August inst. The Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 11th day of August, at the office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 12th August. The interest on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on the 1st August, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on presentation of the Coupons. C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

New-York, July 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., Cor. 61st-st. and 3d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A quarterly dividend of Two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the 11th instant, at their office. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 40 Chambers-st., New-York, Aug. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Fifteen per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Knickerbocker Stage Company have, this 4th day of August, declared a dividend of five per cent out of the earnings, payable on and after the 9th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ORIENTAL BANK.—New-York, Aug. 1, 1856.—A Dividend of 3½ per cent. has, this day, been declared, payable on the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that day. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent. T. B. STILLMAN, President.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY [illegible] WINDOW-SHADES, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bedrooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Location about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with ten acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 84 Front-st., or No. 51 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with Summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees; amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 200 Duane-st., near Powers. Lot, 25x100; house, 25x38, 3 story, attic, basement and sub-cellar; 2 grape vines and fruit trees in yard. Will be sold very low, as the owner is going to Europe. $1,500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PRIVATE SALE—At Bay Ridge, in the town of Utrecht, having a front of 100 feet on the Bay, and containing one acre of first quality land. The shore road passes through the grounds. On the premises are a new 2-story and basement frame house, 40 by 40 feet, finished complete; also, a neat cottage, barn and well. The whole will be sold together; or, if desirable, the two-story house with a small portion of the grounds will be reserved. For particulars inquire of TUNIS G. BERGEN, Bay Ridge, or of OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located on Prospect Hill, town of Pelham; it is one mile from Mount Vernon, Pelhamville and New Rochelle stations, on the New-Haven Railroad. The location is one of the most beautiful in Westchester County. There is one acre of land, a good house containing ten rooms, a stable, barn and outhouses; also a well of excellent water. The view from this property cannot be surpassed in the State of New-York. Price $1,800. Terms easy. Inquire of THOMAS SPOTTEN, No. 118 Bowery, or WM. DALEY, near the premises.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall and but 300 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class factory building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM S. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated at Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 115 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 19 acres, lying in the Township of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J. 12 miles from Hoboken, 3 miles from Hackensack, and 3 miles from Fort Lee, on the direct road to Piermont. Buildings in excellent condition; plenty of fruit and excellent water. The above would be a very desirable country residence. Inquire of ISAAC G. CARYL, on the premises, opposite JOHN C. WESTERVELT's, Schraalenburg, or of CHARLES B. WEBB, No. 37 Chambers-st., upstairs, New-York.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depots, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 11 East 18th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 8 P. M.

CHEAP FARMS.—Beautifully located 21 miles from this City, near depots, 54 acres, good buildings, rich soil, $3,000; 120 acres, everything desirable, $6,000—a bargain to close an estate. W. J. BRUNDRED & Co., No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Building.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—No. 10 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply between 5 and 7 o'clock P. M.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—The large 5-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm-sts., and near Broadway, suitable for a large boarding house or hotel. Also the desirable dwelling house No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.—$1,000. Also the similar house No. 123 Hammond-st.—$900. All the above are in complete order and repair. Possession immediately. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

SUPERB FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A handsome furnished, 4-story brick house, situated near Stuyvesant-square, and complete in every respect. First-class stocks or Railroad Bonds taken in exchange, and possession can be had at once. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A three-story brown stone front, handsomely and fully furnished, with all the modern conveniences, No. 7 East 30th-st., near 5th av. Possession immediately.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly situated at Ravenswood, L. I., 300 feet from the steamboat landing, with carriage-house and barn. Will be let reasonably low to a good tenant until 1st of May next. For particulars, inquire of P. G. VAN ALST, No. 149 4th-st., Williamsburg, or WRIGHT & VAN ALST, Ravenswood, L. I.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A neat two-story, basement and under-cellar, brick cottage, No. 605 Hudson-st., (Abingdon-square,) has gas and croton; rent $375; possession immediately. Apply to J. S. BROWNE, No. 585 or 587 Hudson-st.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 33 by 100, [illegible] windows each. Inquire at the hat factory [illegible] of J. E. PRENTICE & CO., No. 18 Water-st., N. Y.

TO MECHANICS.—[illegible] by JOHN GAUDU, No. [illegible] Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—In large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 94 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—[illegible]

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—By a first-class tenant, a small house, in the City in a respectable location. Address Box No. 3,290 New-York Post-Office, stating rent and other particulars.

HOUSE WANTED.—A small house with a garden in Brooklyn, in a healthy and cool location, convenient to cars or stages. State rent and particulars, to Box No. 3,290 New-York Post-Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000 TO $40,000.—Wanted, some person or firm with about this amount as special of general partner in a well-known book business in this City, (long established,) which can be assumed without any of its liabilities, or the purchase of stock and plates, (unless desired,) and be made very profitable. The advertising parties have a thorough knowledge of the business of the house, and can give entire satisfaction as to the desirableness of the investment. Address B. G. C., Box No. 3,684 New-York Post-Office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A CHANCE RARELY EQUALED.—An elegantly fitted fancy store, with stock, fixtures, furniture, and nearly two years' unexpired lease to be disposed of, at a low price for cash, if applied for soon. The health of the proprietor makes it necessary to go in the country. To a young couple or two ladies, it would be just the thing. For particulars, address L., Box No. 2,669 Post-Office.

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE.—It relates to Railroads, is already partially introduced, with an increasing demand for it. Three States only to be disposed of. All engineers acknowledge it must be a permanent improvement. From $10,000 to $15,000 may be made, with a reasonable share of attention, in a very short time. Apply at No. 308 Broadway, FOWLER & WELLS' Patent Agency.

$2,000.—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE CHEAP—The stock of a house furnishing store, together with a fluid route, worth $3,000 per year profit, and embracing some 1,200 to 1,400 customers, and capable of being considerably increased. Apply to C. B. HOWES, No. 395 Broadway, Room No. 14.

PARTNER WANTED—Special or active, with $1,500 or $2,000 capital, to join in an established produce commission business. Undoubted references given and required. A good chance for a good man. Reference, by permission, to Mr. C. R. CHRISTOPHER, No. 25 Spruce-st., for further particulars.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—For sale, the good will and fixtures of an old established bakery, now doing a large cash trade over the counter. None but a cash customer need apply. Inquire on the premises, No. 400 Grand-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of ROBINSON & HAPPY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, N. B. ROBINSON retiring from the business. G. D. HAPPY is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation and will continue the business at the same stand, No. 249 Broadway. N. B. ROBINSON, G. D. HAPPY. New-York, Aug 1, 1856.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE. THIS VERY EFFICACIOUS PREPARATION is acknowledged to be the best remedy ever introduced for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofula and all cutaneous disorders. Its great success has raised up a host of spurious imitations. Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, teaspoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, CORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, [illegible]; C. H. RING & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case. Sold by DR. H. S. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences resulting from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receiving a remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to instructions of the writer.

Attendance and Consultation from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 2 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—8th edition, 400 pages, 100 elecrotype pictures, cloth gilt and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents are the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from errors and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office No. 2 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays [illegible] ... sold at No. 202 Broadway [illegible].

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON [illegible] ... chance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to [illegible]. An immediate application should always be made, if the disease has lain concealed in the system, [illegible] or secured by injudicious treatment, the undersigned [illegible] himself especially competent to treat such [illegible] method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 42 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D. [illegible]

PRIVATE MEDICAL [illegible].—DR. COBBETT, No. 2 Duane-st. [illegible] member of the N. Y. University, [illegible] practiced for the last 27 years in his specialty; and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C. would apprise strangers and others who have been mislead by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., that in him a friend they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of respectability who have been cured by him when given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail in a cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for [illegible]

A [illegible] ... as good as possible he will send to such of his fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. [illegible]

TO FEMALES.—[illegible] ... and by the very best medical treatment, at the Medical Institute, No. 510 Houston-st., cor. of Greene. Medicines for female complaints constantly on hand. Charges reasonable. Able physicians in attendance from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., 1 to 4 P. M., 7 to 10 evenings.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., &c. Offices, No. 348 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted. Stricture and all private diseases, also all chronic and female diseases successfully treated. By letter address Box No. 393 Post-Office.

COAL.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals. WM. S. PEARSON, No. 433 Washington-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of [illegible] HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS. HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL. Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:30 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¾ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:30 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE: MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam saloons to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. The Through Tickets and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 50—TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS.

6:45 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 12.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train stopping at all stations and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 5.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

[illegible] A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinac, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—Europa and Champion on Lake Ontario; Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinac, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 347 Broadway, New-York. J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 4:45, arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. MAY 8, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 2, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10 A. M. and 4 and 8 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:15, and 9:45 A. M., and 3:35 P. M., and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 4 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; [illegible] 12 M. [illegible] stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ([illegible]) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 6:30 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see Pathfinder Railway Guide. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—LAKE MAHOPAC.—Passengers visiting this Lake will find this the most desirable route. Only 2 hours from 26th-st., by the cars, and 40 minutes by stage. Distance 4½ miles. 4 stages in readiness at Croton Falls to convey passengers. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—New-York, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 13th day of August. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (this issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AN ELECTION—FOR DIRECTORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 8th-av. and 26 st., on WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1856. The poll will be open from 2 to 3 P. M. GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms. JOSEPH WALKER, President. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HAIGHT,	B. W. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
B. F. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE W. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID R. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE D. GRINNELL.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST. These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26......1856	Wednesday, May 14......1856
Saturday, May 10......1856	Wednesday, May 28......1856
Saturday, May 24......1856	Wednesday, June 11......1856
Saturday, June 7......1856	Wednesday, June 25......1856
Saturday, June 21......1856	Wednesday, July 9......1856
Saturday, July 5......1856	Wednesday, July 23......1856
Saturday, July 19......1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6......1856
Saturday, Aug. 2......1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20......1856
Saturday, Aug. 16......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3......1856
Saturday, Aug. 30......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17......1856
Saturday, Sept. 13......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1......1856
Saturday, Sept. 27......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15......1856
Saturday, Oct. 11......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29......1856
Saturday, Oct. 25......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12......1856
Saturday, Nov. 8......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26......1856
Saturday, Nov. 22......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10......1856
Saturday, Dec. 6......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24......1856
Saturday, Dec. 20......1856	

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York...Wednesday, July 23.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston...Wednesday, July 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York...Wednesday, Aug. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston...Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York...Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston...Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York...Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston...Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York...Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston...Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail steamship WASHINGTON, E. Cavendy, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, August 9, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River. Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon $130
In first cabin, lower saloon 110
In second cabin 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post Office. For Passage, or Freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st. The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail Sept. 6.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First Cabin .... $130; Second Cabin .... $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, August 21. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 55 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Sept. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE—DIRECT—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

ETNA .... Capt. MILLER | EMEU .... Capt. SMALL.
JURA .... Capt. MOODIE | [illegible]PS .... Capt. [illegible].
MELITA .... Capt. ANDERSON | LEBANON .... Capt. COOK.
CAMBRIA (Paddle) Capt. BROWNLESS.

The EMEU will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board. The staterooms are unusually large and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage is invited to visit the ship. The EMEU made her last passage to Havre in 11 days 17 hours. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

GLASGOW....Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURGH....Saturday, 30th August, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY SEVEN HUNDRED MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—The new and splendid steamship CAHAWBA, (4,000 tons burden,) J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 38, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, August 9, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 3 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK. These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 200 Centre-st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED. UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

PIANO-FORTES—Can be obtained on the most liberal terms of WM. MILLER, manufacturer of the celebrated modern improved piano-fortes, Nos. 153 and 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York, where he offers to hire out new instruments, with privilege of buying. Rent allowed on purchase.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225, made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; a Hallet, Davis & Co. 6-octave for $125; Hallet & Allen for $150; 2 at $40 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION. By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The furniture of a first-class boarding house, in the country; now full of boarders, and will be full all the year. Possession of premises given immediately. Apply to AVISON & PHINNEY, booksellers, Broadway, New-York City.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Suites as low as $25, at the manufactory No. [illegible] Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods carefully packed to go out of the City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail. WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible] ... The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain [illegible], and COLUMBIA, Captain [illegible], will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, at [illegible] every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill [illegible]. Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places: [illegible]

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East. The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 6 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, RED BANK, POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, [illegible], will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows: [illegible]

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country. This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. ROWLAND, will leave as follows, Sundays included: [illegible] ... for which a return ticket will be given. [illegible] ... Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, [illegible], will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the Port Jefferson stage to Setauket, Stony Brook and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, [illegible] Hollow and Miller's place.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE—[illegible] ... The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will [illegible] MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, [illegible] ... particulars, inquire of J. LEWIS, Jr., No. [illegible] West-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CALLIOPE.—The steamer UNION has been chartered for a few days, for the purpose of EXHIBITING THE MUSICAL STEAM CALLIOPE, the greatest invention of the age, and which has created so much admiration in some of the eastern cities. The UNION will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of the present week, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M., [illegible] landing at the foot of Robinson, Spring and [illegible] at 10 and 30 minutes later each trip, [illegible] up the river or down the harbor, for the purpose of demonstrating the majesty of the instrument. The music is produced by steam, and although it may be heard for a distance of ten to twelve miles, the instrument, to be appreciated, must be seen. Fare 25 cents. JONATHAN DAY, Agent.

P. S.—The subscriber is sole agent for the sale of the above instrument, and he invites steamboat and railroad agents to make an examination while in this vicinity.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SHEPHERD KNAPP, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM FLEMING, [illegible] his wife, William Henry Price and Harriet Ann, his wife, Peter J. Duryea, and John A. Price, [illegible] James Greer and William Henry Price, [illegible] John Crawford, Charles Smith, [illegible] John A. Hoagland, John Bell, [illegible] The People's Bank of the City of New-York, Robert W. [illegible], John Kenan, Halsey R. Wing, [illegible] Knickerbocker Bank [illegible] Bunting, Jacob Van Pelt, Freeman Campbell [illegible] Moody, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To SAMUEL AIKEN, one of the said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, [illegible] New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this Summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, April 17, 1856. MANN & RODMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of April, 1856. MANN & RODMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—DEGRASSE SALTER against JOHN W. LATSON and Margaret his wife, Matthew Maloney, Alfred E. Tilton, Levy Wallace, Ex., Barnabas Hammett, Herbert G. Pritchard, Horace F. Crane, Frederick A. Coe, Thomas Otis LeRoy, David Smith, William Hunker, Francis M. Smith, Edwin Walker, Nathaniel Barnes, Patrick Bourke, James Nesbitt, Henry J. [illegible], Horace Greeley, Thomas McElrath, [illegible] Reed, William McIntire, Anthony S. Hope, William Runk, Abraham R. Van Nest, Jr., Thomas T. Jackson and Caroline his wife, John C. Calhoun, Joseph [illegible], [illegible] N. Wood, and Richard Moore.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed this day in the Clerk's office of the City and County of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer upon me at my office, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. New-York, July 17, 1856. jy18-law6wF* JAMES C. RICE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Of the City of New-York.—FRANCIS ANDERSON against MARY ANN ANDERSON.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 30th day of June, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 347 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, June 17, 1856. jy1-law6wF* C. S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KERR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of said deceased, at the office of JOHN M. KERR, No. 84 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of October next. Dated April 24, 1856. JOHN M. KERR, DAVID LATOURETTE, Jr., Administrators of William Kerr, deceased. a25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOOR BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of HOPKINS & CO., No. 44 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of February, 1856. WILLIAM C. BAKER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KERR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of said deceased, at the office of John M. Kerr, No. 84 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of October next. Dated April 18, 1856. JOHN M. KERR, DAVID LATOURETTE, Jr., Administrators of William Kerr, deceased. a19-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] TOBIAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 3, 1856. ALFRED [illegible], Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given [illegible] ... Administrators.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STANDARD STEAM PRESSES. Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

New-York Academy of Medicine—Discussion on Yellow Fever.

The regular Monthly Meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, was held on Wednesday evening in the [illegible] Chapel of the University. The President, Dr. WILLARD PARKER, in the chair. Dr. [illegible], of Columbia, S. C., was introduced to the Society, and after some immaterial business was concluded, the election of some half-dozen new members, &c., he was requested to give any information to the Academy pertinent to the present threatening epidemic.

Dr. [illegible] stated that he had had but little personal [illegible], as he lived some 150 miles from the sea[illegible] where the Yellow Fever has never raged epi[illegible]. [illegible] had seen cases in Columbia of this [illegible] those who had left Charleston in [illegible], the disease breaking out on the road or [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] OF YELLOW FEVER.

Dr. [illegible] CLARK said the President had recently been engaged in the literature of this disease, and the Academy would be glad to hear from him.

Dr. C. stated that he was not prepared to make a recital with perfect accuracy, but so far as his memory served he would give the results of his reading.

In 1702 there occurred a dire malady in this City, which our fathers report that their fathers called "the great sickness." Of its character or mortality [illegible] has come down to us. It perhaps was the [illegible]. No great epidemic occurred of any [illegible] until 1741, and again in 1742. In 1791 the [illegible] Yellow Fever occurred in this City, and [illegible] deaths were the result. In '93 there was considerable sickness. In 1795 there was a [illegible] epidemic in various parts of the town, [illegible] to the borders of the two rivers. [illegible] there was fever. In 1798 there was a [illegible] epidemic extending from the east to [illegible] side and even in Broadway, where it had never before appeared; but there it was mild, with few mortal cases. The total number of deaths in that year was 2,086. In 1799 it was as [illegible] as before, but on account of the care taken the deaths were less than before. Deaths occurred every year till 1805, when the number [illegible], which is the largest number during this century. A form of remittent fever occurred at the same time. From this period up to the present time [illegible] is the total number of deaths from Yellow Fever originating in this City. During this time this disease has been epidemic in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Boston, &c. No cases occurred in this City. The results of these years are as follows:

[illegible]	90	1817	1
[illegible]	140	1818	None
[illegible] Marine Hosp'l	80	1819	20
[illegible]	None	1820	None
[illegible]	300	1821	3
[illegible]	None	1822	166
[illegible]	270	18[illegible], several in Brooklyn—in N. York	None
[illegible]	None	1823 to 1856	None
[illegible] in Brooklyn	12		
[illegible] in New-York	None		
[illegible] to 1816	None	Total in 55 years	1,876

[illegible] OF THE WEATHER—TEMPERATURE.

[illegible] invariably the weather was unusually warm and dry. In 1795 it was warm and dry, the epidemic commencing after a rain. Dr. C. had noticed that three times extreme heat, followed by rain, and again followed by heat, had ushered in the epidemic.

Dr. WATSON inquired respecting the Banker (now [illegible]-street) fever. This was a disease affecting the blacks almost exclusively, and was not considered to be Yellow Fever, but produced by a union of typhus and remittent poisons.

EVACUATION OF THE CITY.

Dr. CLARK said that one great cause for the less amount of mortality was from the means taken to [illegible] it. The infected district was fenced in, the stores shut and business suspended. Many left the City. In 1819 the authorities requested portions of the City to be evacuated. In 1822 it was for the first time fenced up, and the infected portion entirely deserted.

PLACE OF ORIGIN.

In every case except in 1822 the disease started between Whitehall and Market streets. In several cases it began where there was "new filling up," particularly in 1798, when it appeared at Delafield's Wharf, which had been a receptacle for offal and various kinds of refuse. The statistics give the number of dead horses, swine, and allusion to dogs, cats, &c., there deposited. This was extremely offensive, and it was finally covered with wholesome sand from the hills of the City, when the epidemic ceased. In 1805 the first case occurred at foot of Roosevelt street, the second and third in Maiden-lane, and the fourth at some distance from this locality. In 1822 it appeared originally at the foot of Rector-street.

[illegible] OF FILTH.

Dr. ISAAC WOOD said that he remembered a sewer which opened near the locality where this epidemic commenced, and that it was very foul and noisome. Dr. GRAHAM, the editor of the Medical Journal at that time, noted that on one night a very large number of cases occurred on one side of John-street, and that it was observed that the wind had blown strongly from the opposite direction, and he accounted for it by the fumes from the sewer.

In 1822 the regularity of the march of the epidemic was so marked that one might calculate with just accuracy its advance, and where it would be on the next or succeeding day.

He never was so impressed with awe as from the solitude of the deserted City. One might travel for hours through the vacant streets and see only an occasional head peeping through the half closed shutters, and this too when there were but few deaths.

The "Banker-street Fever" was not entirely confined to the blacks. Dr. GRISCOM had noted that this fever was confined almost exclusively to the residents of the cellars and first stories, principally to the [illegible], and so far as he could learn, not a case occurred among the up-stairs tenants. This was one of the strongest arguments he was able to find for his report made to the Common Council in 1842 against cellar occupancy. In 1822 it was the same.

TIME OF ITS APPEARANCE.

Dr. CLARK said that in 1822 the first case appeared in June, but its presence was not declared until the [illegible]. Sometimes its appearance was as late as the middle of September; generally in the beginning of August.

[illegible] OF [illegible].

The infection was spread by the transport of boxes of sugar. The ships were not permitted to come up to the City, but the goods were brought up in lighters. Still the infection was present, and was transmitted even in the wake of the lighters, that seemed to be thus aired during the transit. It was concluded that the disease could not be spread by the sugar or by the wood of the boxes, and it was requisite, to substantiate the dangerous character of such boxes, to ascribe the [illegible] to the strings of raw [illegible] that enclosed the boxes.

[illegible] OF THE [illegible].

Dr. GARDNER stated that he had lately been in [illegible] the officers of the customs that they [illegible] to quarantine either vessels or [illegible] of means were adopted by [illegible] in order to bring their goods to [illegible] who would risk the lives of thousands rather than hazard a tithe of their gains.

Some [illegible]

[illegible]

The Health Commissioners.

The Health Commissioners continue to hold daily sessions. A communication has been addressed them by the Inspector in relation to certain

DISEASE-BREEDING TENEMENTS

on the eastern side of the City. He says the houses Nos. 202, 204 and 206 Third street, south side, between Avenues A and B, generally known as "Cottage-row," are in a shocking state. These buildings, he says, are four stories in height. On the ground floors, front, are one shoemaker's shop, two grocery stores, one cap store, and one rag store. The three houses are built upon two lots. The rag store is decidedly filthy, and foul air continually arises from it, and one of the grocery stores is likewise in an impure condition. The other three floors of each house contain eight families. On the rear of these buildings there are thirty-two families, and the houses are all occupied by rag-pickers; the shops are continually lumbered with filthy rags and bones, and the stench arising therefrom is intolerable, and endangers the lives of the citizens in the vicinity. The occupants are constantly in the habit of hanging their filthy rags upon lines stretched across the yard, and from the windows.

The houses Nos. 88 and 90 Sheriff-street are also, he says, in a filthy condition; bone-pickers and rag-gatherers bring their rubbish into the houses, wash it, and let the foul water run over the floors. The buildings are of wood, their entrances small, consequently the danger in case of fire wou'd be immense. The condition of Nos. 88 and 90 Sheriff-street internally, is as bad as possible. There is no ventilation save in the bedrooms—a small hole, about ten inches square, and the floors are strewed with heaps of old rags, bones, paper and filth, hooked from the streets by the gutter snipes. The rags are also taken from garbage boxes, being covered with flies and maggots, the like of which the official says he has never seen; anomalous insects also cover these refuse pickings. Live dogs, cats, kittens and puppies encumber the floors, &c., &c.

Mr. MORTON will cause the tenants of the buildings above named to vacate forthwith, that all the rags, bones, &c., may be removed and the rooms thoroughly scrubbed and whitewashed. If the order for removal is not at once complied with the matter will be brought before the Grand Jury for criminal prosecution, under the act of April 10, 1850. The penalty for disobedience of orders of the City Inspector is $100 fine and one year's imprisonment.

This decision, severe as it may seem, appears actually necessary to the public health and safety. The premises in Third-street were, during the prevalence of the cholera in 1850, an infected district, and every effort to make them wholesome then or since, has failed. All tenements of this kind, and the late examinations of the Legislative Committee show that there are many such, should be promptly and thoroughly purified.

At the meeting of the Commissioners yesterday the following action in relation to

VESSELS AT QUARANTINE

was had:

Schooner *Pathfinder* arrived from Aux Cayes, with logwood and coffee; health of port doubtful and cargo ordered to be lightered to the City.

Brig *Elizabeth Watts*, from Ponce, arrived on the 5th inst.; port sickly, cargo to be lightered to the City after 15 days, if all remain well.

Bark *Francis Snow*, from Pensacola, arrived on the 5th inst., with lumber; health of port unknown; cargo to be lightered to the City in 10 days after arrival, if all remain well.

Bark *Louisa* arrived from Gonaives, with logwood; all hands well; health of port unknown; cargo to be lightered in 15 days after arrival, if all remain well.

Brig *Maria White*, now at Quarantine, is allowed to come up within 300 yards of the City, for one day, for the purpose of being repaired, having no cargo or passengers to land at this port. She will then proceed immediately to sea.

Brig *Dillon*, from Sagua le Grand, arrived August 5, with sugar; allowed to come up and discharge at Brooklyn, if the authorities there are willing.

Brig *P. Lacelli*, from Gonaives, P. R., arrived July 28, with sugar and molasses; all well; allowed to come to City.

Burning Bedding and Furniture of Infected Vessels.

A Special Committee of the Board of Health, Councilman PHILLIPS, Chairman, was to have met yesterday, to consider the petition of Capt. HALLOCK, of the schooner *Julia M. Moulton*, for indemnity from the Board of Health, for loss sustained in the recent burning of the cabin furniture, beds, bedding, clothing, &c., on board his vessel, on account of parties on board having died of Yellow Fever. The petition of Capt. HALLOCK sets forth that the *Julia M. Moulton* cleared from St. Jago de Cuba on the 1st June last, and arrived at Quarantine, Staten Island, on the 17th of the same month. During the passage one of the crew was taken sick and died, from what was supposed to be yellow fever. Soon after, himself, mate and one of the passengers, were attacked by yellow fever. The two latter were placed in the Hospital at Quarantine, where they died, while he, fortunately, recovered his health. As he lay at Quarantine the vessel was taken charge of by Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer at Quarantine, and the cargo, consisting of sugar, discharged at that place. In conformity with instructions of the Health Officer, the beds and bedding, and furniture, together with his wearing apparel, altogether of the value of about $500, were taken on shore and burned. Some of his private stores, comprising cigars, wines, &c., of the value of $75, he charges were taken from the cabin while he was lying sick at the Hospital, by the men having charge of the vessel, placed there by the Health Officer.

The Committee will hear statements of parties touching the case to-day, having adjourned from yesterday from want of a quorum.

The *Julia M. Moulton* brought to this port the first case of yellow fever reported this season at Quarantine, which was on the 18th of last month.

The Watt-street Dumping Ground.

The Committee of the Aldermen on Wharves, Piers and Slips met yesterday, and decided to report in favor of dredging forthwith the pier foot of Watt-street, used as the principal dumping ground of the dirt of the City. The captains of vessels and others asking the dredging, state that the slip at the head of the pier is filled up six feet above the depth required by the law regulating slips. It is attributed to the careless mode of dumping the dirt on the pier.

Abatement of Nuisances.

The Committee on Nuisances, of the Board of Health, after hearing evidence of several, yesterday, touching a cheese manufactory at No. 267 Bowery, and a slaughter-house at No. 100 West Fifteenth-street, decided to report in favor of requiring the City Inspector to cause the same to be closed forthwith. Nearly the entire catalogue of slaughter-house nuisances, it is understood, will be similarly treated.

Funeral Services of the late John Griswold.

The remains of this respected citizen, whose decease has already been noticed in the TIMES, were yesterday conveyed from Hyde Park to his town residence in this City, at No. 20 Union-place. At 4 o'clock P. M. the body was removed to Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, where the first part of the burial service was read by Dr. HAWKS and his assistant, Rev. Mr. ROTTER. Among those present were several well known merchants of this City, and former associates of Mr. GRISWOLD. The corpse was escorted by the following pall bearers:

Judge OAKLEY, LUTHER BRADISH, Judge EDWARDS, Judge WM. KENT, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, PELATIAH PERIT, J. L. [illegible] and HENRY GORDE[illegible].

After the exercises were concluded at the church, the procession moved on the Marble Cemetery in Second-street, where the last rites were performed for the dead, and the body deposited in the family vault.

Mr. GRISWOLD was not alone one of our most fortunate merchants, he was also one of the most esteemed. Just and generous in all his business relations, he is an illustration of what industry and thrift may accomplish in connection with high integrity. Mr. GRISWOLD was born at Lyme, Connecticut, in the year 1783, and at one period of his death [illegible] of his age. In early life he engaged [illegible], and in course of time became [illegible] in the shipping business. He was [illegible] London line of packets, and subsequently [illegible] the agent and principal owner. [illegible] he purchased a beautiful mansion [illegible] Park, and continued to make it his place of summer residence up to the day of his death. A few months since Mr. GRISWOLD retired from the shipping house of GRISWOLD, MORGAN & WILEY. He was in possession of an ample fortune.

Seizure of Letters.

Yesterday afternoon a bag of letters was seized by a Custom-House officer as they were about being conveyed on board the French steamer *Alma*. They were taken to the Post-office. The cause of the seizure was to prevent fraud upon the United States Post-office Department by non-payment of postage.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & CO.'S GAS WORKS, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1856.

From the opinion given below, it is evident, we can with safety guarantee all parties who purchase our machines against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company. S. COATES & CO., No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, No. 5 Wall-street, New-York, June 6, 1856.

MESSRS. S. COATES & CO.—GENTLEMEN: I have examined, as you requested, a gas retort, marked "Maryland Portable Gas Company; ABRAHAM LONGBOTTOM's patent, 1852," in order to ascertain if the same is constructed in accordance with said patent. LONGBOTTOM's patent is for the employment of a peculiar composition for purifying gas within the retorts, *when said employment is in connection with a peculiar method of using the same*. The patent has nothing to do with the construction of the retorts, or works, but is described as applicable to all kinds, whether for oil or coal gas. The claim is as follows:

"What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is purifying the gas by passing it through a mixture of equal measures of quicklime and animal charcoal, in the same retort in which the gas is generated, but at a temperature so regulated that at the lowest point, or where the gas enters the composition, the mass is at a low red heat, and at the top, or where it leaves the composition, the heat is below redness, substantially in the manner set forth."

Hence, so long as no use is made of LONGBOTTOM's composition, no infringement whatever takes place. LONGBOTTOM makes no claim to purifying the gas within the retort. In fact, he has stated that he was aware that previous attempts having been made to purify gas in one operation, *i. e.*, in the generating retort.

Neither the retort marked "Longbottom's Patent," above referred to, nor that you have shown me, as made by yourselves, *has anything to do with the said patent*, and either may be used with perfect freedom so far as any infringement thereof is in question.

Very respectfully, (Signed,) J. P. PIRSSON.

[Advertisement.]

KALLISTON OR ORIENT WATER.—This elegant requisite for the toilet combines the desirable properties of the rarest plants in the world—each suited to remove the painful and injurious effects of the climates which produce them. The irritated condition of the skin, the tan and freckles resulting from exposure to the Spring or Summer sun, and the chapped or cracked condition of both hands and face, are all prevented or removed by the softening, beautifying, and eruasive influence of Kalliston. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, CHAS. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Co., or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & CO., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—SIR WALTER SCOTT's "Lord of the Isle" is creating quite a *furore* at PURDY's National. Night after night the house is crowded, and the prospects are that the piece will have a long run. It is a faithful dramatization of that beautiful poem, and reflects great credit on the dramatist, Mr. C. W. TAYLOR. It is to be repeated this evening, with the pantomime of "Ponzo," and Mr. B. CONY's drama of the "Boatman and his Dog."

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Provided with these remedies, a person of the most delicate physique may brave any climate. They comprehend within the circle of their curative influence all internal diseases, not organic, and all the varieties of outward inflammation.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—Dr. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning. NEW-YORK, No. 828 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & CO., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Statuary and Paintings on this Continent. Open day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

DIED.

On Monday, Aug. 4, after a short illness, of bilious fever, LOUISA, wife of George Couch, of Brooklyn, aged 32 years.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Devonshire, Eng., and Albany papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 7, of dysentery, ALICE, only daughter of Capt. Henry and Ellen E. [illegible], aged 15 months.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 137 [illegible].

☞ Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

At his residence, near Fort Hamilton, L. I., of congestive bilious fever, CHANDLER WHITE, Esq., aged 60 years. His funeral will take place this (Friday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

At Huntington, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 4, suddenly, of disease of the heart, at his residence, WM. M. HAWTHORNE, Esq., formerly of this City.

At East Brewster, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 3, Mr. PRINCE FREEMAN, in the 7[illegible] year of his age.

At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, DAVID M. [illegible], in the 4[illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 4th and South 3d st., Williamsburg, without further notice.

At Buffalo, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 4½ o'clock P. M., ARCHIBALD L. DICK, in the 60th year of his age.

His remains will be brought to Brooklyn for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 13[illegible] Gold-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ Boston, Philadelphia and California papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 7.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 Missouri Co. Ohio 7s, 1873, Int. added	[illegible]
500 Chicago and Miss. R. R. 10s, Int. added	[illegible]
40 shares Brooklyn City Railroad	[illegible]
10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.	[illegible]
200 shares American Guano Co.	[illegible]
6 shares American Express Co.	[illegible]
20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible]
10 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible]
40 shares Beekman Insurance Co.	[illegible]
60 shares Lorillard Insurance Co.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The mail by the *Asia* at this port from Liverpool, Saturday, July 26, is an unusually [illegible] one, so far as the public general market and money accounts go. There is scarcely the slightest variation in the Cotton trade or the Funds quoted since the sailing of the *Atlantic* on the 23d. The Money Market continues easy. Messrs. BARING say there is a good supply offered at 3½ to 4 ₩ cent. The Bank minimum continues at 4½ ₩ cent.; the Specie reserve loses £47,000 on the statement of July 19. The movement of Bullion toward the Bank of France was exciting less concern, and the demand had been measurably satisfied. Consols closed firm on Friday 95⅝@¾. A further installment of £1,900,000 had been paid in, on account of the late loan. The Railway Share Market showed more firmness, though the business in the English lines was not active. Our American lines, such as are marked on the London Stock Exchange, were freely dealt in, and at advancing prices. Messrs. BARING say there are hardly any State securities offered at present prices. Business has been done in the leading Railroad Bonds at advanced prices. United States 6s, '67, '68, 108½, buyers. Massachusetts Sterling 5s 101@102½. Maryland 90@91. Pennsylvania 5s Inscriptions 78@75; Bonds 80@82. Virginia 6s Dollar 83½@85½; no Sterling Bonds for sale. Canada 6s 115@115½. Nova Scotia 106@106½. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st Mortgage, 91@93; ditto Sterling, 2d Mortgage, 96½. New-York Central 81@83. Michigan Central, of 1860, 95@97. Panama 7s Sterling 95@97. Other authorities quote sales of Illinois Centrals 84½@85; Scrip at 3@4 premium. Erie Thirds held for 93; Sinking Funds 88 ₩ cent. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"There has been a fair business done in American Securities during the past week. Michigan Central and New-York Central Bonds continue to be taken in moderate amounts, though within the last few days the latter have been more offered, from a statement published in the papers that the Company were about to get out a fresh issue of Bonds. For Erie Bonds of all classes there is more inquiry, the sound state into which this company has now got, rendering them particularly desirable for investment. There is also a demand for the shares, which have been dealt in, from £13@£13 10s. ₩ $100 share. The great advance of 5 ₩ cent. on Illinois Shares, reported from New-York, has brought in many buyers, at anything near late quotations; but holders decline selling; transactions have taken place at 1 and 2 P. M. The recent issue of Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds is reported to be placed, and the price has improved to 81@83. Transactions in the Stock are becoming more numerous, and, no doubt, will increase, as the road is paying 10 per cent. dividends."

Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO., of London, write on this and other market subjects:

The arrangement of the payment of an installment upon the last Government Loan, and the large export of specie, which has yet been scarcely met by the arrivals from abroad, have checked the downward tendency in the rates of interest, and tended temporarily to make money rather more in demand during the past week, without, however, having had much effect upon its value, excepting for loans for very short periods. The Bank of England rate of discount of 4½ ₩ cent. remains unchanged, although the current rates in Lombard-street are still ¼@½ ₩ cent. lower than the minimum rate charged by the Bank.

There has been very little fluctuation in the prices of our own securities generally. In our last Circular we quoted Consols at 95⅜@½ for Money, and 95¾@96 for 7th August. To-day the respective quotations of price are 95⅝@¾ for Money, and 95¾@⅞ for 7th August.

There has been a good demand for American Securities during the past week. The news received by the *Asia*, with New-York quotations up to the 8th of July, caused a firmer market, and an advance in prices of some descriptions of Securities—more particularly in those of certain Railroad Companies. Transactions in Erie Third Mortgage Bonds at 93; Sinking Fund Bonds at 87½; Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 at 99; Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage at 91½ and 91¾; 2d Mortgage stg. at 95 and 96¼; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana (Sinking Fund) at 79½ and 80; Illinois Central Construction Bonds at 84½; Freelands at 93, and the Shares at par and 2 premium. Of State Stocks, United States 6 ₩ cent. Bonds have changed hands at 104½, and are now in demand at 105; Massachusetts 5 ₩ cent. Sterling Bonds have also changed hands at 102. There have likewise been some transactions in the shares of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company at 93½ and 93¾; and in Erie shares at 60. There has been no material change in the Liverpool Cotton Market during the week. The sales will amount to about 41,000 bales. In Manchester there has been more activity. Full rates have been obtained for some descriptions of Cloths and there has been considerable inquiry for those suited for the East. Yarns are very firm. Our Corn Markets have been rather dull, and under the influence of favorable weather for our growing crops, last week's prices are barely maintained. Railroad Iron is rather easier. There has been a sale at £7 15s. cash, but the current quotation for Welsh Rails is £8 ₩ ton, net.

In regard to Breadstuffs the accounts are less favorable than by the *Atlantic*. The trade had not given way in London, notwithstanding increased Foreign receipts, and the belief that there is more English Wheat in the country of the old crop than was supposed. But at Liverpool prices at the market on Friday were weak and irregular. A large portion of the recent arrivals of Flour proves to be poor in quality and in bad condition. Wheat, say Messrs. MAXWELL, in their notice of the Friday market-day at Liverpool, met a slow retail sale, at a decline of 2d.@3d. upon fine, and fully 4d. ₩ bushel upon inferior qualities of both white and red; common Western red may be quoted from 9s. 6d.@10s. 2d.; Southern from 10s. 5d.@11s.; common white from 10s.@10s. 6d., and fine from 10s. 10d.@11s. 3d. ₩ 70 lbs. Flour was a good deal pressed for sale, mostly of inferior quality; fine parcels receded 6d.@1s. and inferior 1s.@2s. ₩ barrel, for the latter prices have a wide range, and correct quotations are impossible; Westerns may be quoted from 28s.@34s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia from 34s.@35s. 6d.; Canadian from 35s. 6d.@37s. ₩ barrel. Indian Corn was in fair request, at a decline of 6d. ₩ quarter on mixed and yellow, and 1s. on white. We quote the two former from 29s. 6d.@30s., and the latter from 30s. 6d.@32s. ₩ 480 lbs.

We notice that the new Joint Stock Association, the Unity Bank of London, chartered in April last, have resolved to apply to the Queen in Council for an increase of capital from $6,500,000, as at present, to $10,000,000. We have reason to believe that the managers have it in contemplation to establish an active banking agency in this City, and that the initiatory steps were taken some weeks since with a view to such a movement. The London and Liverpool [illegible] Life Insurance Company, who are prosecuting a very large and successful business in this country, under the gen[illegible]

RETURNS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

[illegible]

The returns for the week ending the 19th of July give the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,242,869	Increase	£535,269
Other deposits	11,909,478	Decrease	736,269
Rest	3,347,468	Increase	26,938

On the other side of the account:

Gov't securities	£14,736,464	Increase	£390,000
Other securities	18,158,664	Decrease	619,949
Notes unemployed	5,831,309	Decrease	118,420

PRICE OF ENGLISH CONSOLS—JULY.

[illegible]

There was a steadier feeling in Stock and Money affairs to-day; less pressure for loans, or at all events less appearance of activity among borrowers, and less disposition evinced to press sales, either for cash or on contract, at the Stock Exchange. The Western Road shares were in better request than on Wednesday, and a pretty active business was done in Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Michigan Southern, at prices ¼@½ ₩ cent. higher. Erie shares ruled through the day 60½@⅝ sales, closing 60⅝@½; Reading, as yesterday, 86¼@87. New-York Central less urgently offered, sales for cash at 86¼@86⅜ ₩ cent.; 86⅝ buyer 60 days. There was a moderate business done on the list of State and Railway Bonds, and scarcely a show of speculation, except in a few parcels of Illinois Centrals at 91⅝@91½ ₩ cent. There was a contract sale of $5,000 Missouri 6 ₩ cents. at 85, seller to deliver in 4 months; the cash Stock worth 85⅝@86 ₩ cent. The general market closed quietly this afternoon.

Most of the Banks, as well as the outside Money lenders, have marked up their rates of interest to the uniform figure of 7 ₩ cent. The change created in part the stir among demand borrowers yesterday, and the consequence to-day is, that while the inquiry continues pretty active, there is less shifting of old loans, and means come into the Brokers more freely. Some of the leading Banks, without calling in money, we find are gradually lessening their line of accommodation or holding it steady, by declining fresh loans at call. From present appearances, with the exception, perhaps, of the Bank of Commerce, which is lending on its increased capital, the Loans and Discounts on the next weekly statement are likely to show a falling off. There is little or nothing said of Foreign Exchange since the sailing of the *Persia*. The Bremen steamer *Washington* is the packet for Saturday. She will take a light mail, and not much Specie. We quote Sterling, Bankers, 109⅝@109¾; Francs, 5.17½@5.15.

The operations of the Sub-Treasury were large on both sides the account to-day. We learn from Washington that all the appropriation bills are likely to go through before the adjournment of Congress on Monday week. The disagreements between the two Houses will not be such as to endanger either of the leading bills. The appropriations will extend from 1st July last to 30th June next, and as soon as authorized a large number of the public creditors whose claims are already audited, will be paid off. No embarrassing accumulations in the New-York Sub-Treasury for the next five or six weeks need, therefore, be anticipated. The outgo, to-day, is $545,641, against $320,151 received. The receipts include $50,000 for a transfer draft on Boston:

Paid on Treasury Account	$451,621
Received on Treasury Account	320,151
Balance on Treasury Account	8,077,889
Paid for Assay Office	21,368
Paid on Disbursing Checks	65,755

GOVERNMENT FINANCES—FOURTH QUARTER TO JUNE 30.

RECEIPTS.

From Customs	$16,779,473
From sales of Public Lands	1,837,978
From incidental and miscellaneous sources	288,193
Total	$18,905,654

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous		$6,276,706
Interior—(Pensions and Indians)		546,521
War		3,707,323
Navy		3,190,792
Old public debt	578 46	
Interest on public debt	943,670 86	
Red'tion of stock loan of 1842	65,000 00	
Red'tion of stock loan of 1846	96,500 00	
Red'tion of stock loan of 1847	460,700 00	
Red'tion of stock loan of 1848	374,400 00	
Redemption of Texan indemnity stock	155,000 00	
Premium on stock redeemed	150,063 61	
Redemption of stock issued for fourth and fifth installments of Mexican indemnity	242 88	
Redemption of Treasury notes purloined	50 00	
Payment to such creditors of Texas as are comprehended in the act of 9th Sept. 1850	6,928,816 77	9,069,470
Total		$22,790,781

BANKS IN STATE OF NEW-YORK—QUARTERLY RETURNS.

	March 8.	June 14.
Loans and Discounts	$171,310,779	$176,141,778
Overdrafts	435,069	495,394
Due from Banks	11,279,551	13,295,099
Due from Directors	9,318,396	9,020,916
Due from Brokers	5,053,478	4,474,179
Real Estate	6,115,162	6,794,162
Specie	15,968,696	15,510,685
Cash Items	17,890,480	20,126,366
Stocks and Promissory Notes	20,997,587	22,511,292
Bonds and Mortgages	8,101,503	8,281,501
Bills of solvent Banks	2,673,888	2,095,994
Bills of suspended Banks	517	1,166
Loss and Expense account	887,626	1,191,994
Add for cents	913	947
Total Resources	$357,074,445	$368,456,177
Capital	$88,779,686	$94,324,179
Circulation	30,579,962	30,765,694
Profits	10,959,795	10,945,201
Due to Banks	28,710,816	29,730,686
Due to other than banks and depositors	1,232,136	1,301,641
Due Treasurer of the State	3,188,889	3,25[illegible],421
Due depositors on demand	91,307,676	96,307,287
Due to others, not included under either of the above heads	2,810,609	2,158,456
Add for cents	868	599
Total liabilities	$357,074,445	$368,456,177

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company for July, 1856, were $148,248; July, 1855, $99,742; increase, $49,506.

We are requested to give notice that the steamship *Alps* will not sail until 12 o'clock (noon) to-morrow, Friday, 8th instant.

Latest Commercial News by the Asia.

LONDON, Saturday—Noon.

Consols for account close at 95¾.

LATEST LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 26—2 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. report Breadstuffs quiet. Weather showery; but the rain confined to this locality.

PROVISIONS—Without change.

COTTON—Quiet, at yesterday's quotations.

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand moderate—Sales of 1,100 bbls. at [illegible] for Extra [illegible]. WHEAT dull—Sales 2,000 bushels at $1 [illegible]. CORN—Demand fair and firmer—Sales [illegible] bus. at [illegible] for unsound, and [illegible] for sound. OATS firm [illegible]. Canal Freights—[illegible]. Receipts for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day: 2,078 bbls. Flour; 48,685 bushels Wheat; 86,476 bushels Corn; 11,[illegible] bushels Oats. Canal Exports same time—[illegible].

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 7—[illegible] P. M.

CORN—Sales 16,000 bushels at 65½@66c. OATS—Sales 4,000 bushels White Canadian at 44c. WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. at 35¾c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 7—6 P. M.

WHEAT in good demand. Sales 25,000 bushels at $1 60 for new Red Ohio; $1 [illegible] for Canadian Spring, and $1 50@$1 60 for common to prime White Canadian. Corn quiet and held above the views of buyers. Lake Imports to-day—[illegible] bushels Wheat; 48,[illegible] bushels Corn. Canal Exports—1,[illegible] bbls. Flour; 10,[illegible] bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Oats.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 7.

COTTON unchanged. Sales of the week, 300 bales. Stock, 25,000 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...THURSDAY, AUG. 7.

Cleared.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

Steamship *Asia*, Lott, Liverpool July 26, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. [illegible]

[illegible]

WIND—Sunrise, S. W.; [illegible]

Memoranda.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Charleston, is now on the Sectional Dock, undergoing repairs. [illegible]

[illegible]